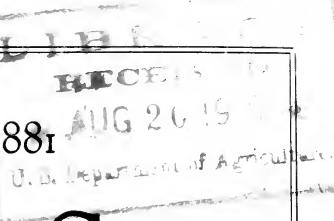


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42.89
1919
Catalogue of

Established 1881



W. Grossmann & Son

The PETERSBURG
SEED HOUSE



Bonnie
Best
Tomato

13-15 BOLLINGBROOK STREET
PETERSBURG, VA.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

On account of an unusually cold wave last year, which destroyed practically all cabbage plants as far South as Florida, we were unable to fill orders to the satisfaction of our customers and ourselves; we do not look for a repetition of such conditions however, and feel confident that we will be in position to take care of our customers as heretofore.

The supply and quality of frostproof cabbage plants is dependent on the severity of the winter, and price is regulated accordingly. From present outlook prices given below will rule, but should conditions improve we will give our customers the benefit of the lower price at time of order.

Cabbage Plants.—Early varieties ready February, March, April. Late varieties in June and July. Early varieties for Fall planting ready October and November.

Per 100, 35c; per 1000 \$2.25, postage prepaid. By express \$2.00 per 1000, f.o.b., Petersburg.

CELERY PLANTS.—Ready June to August. 40c. per 100. \$3.00 per 1,000.

TOMATO PLANTS.—Ready April, May, June and July. Transplanted and hardened plants 30c per dozen; \$2.00 per 100. Transplanted plants in cold frames, 20c per dozen; \$1.50 per 100. Hotbed plants 75c per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000. By express, f.o.b. Petersburg.

LETTUCE PLANTS.—Ready February to April, September to November. 25c. per 100. \$1.50 per 1,000.

EGG PLANTS.—Ready May and June. Hardened and transplanted. 25c per dozen. \$1.50 per 100.

PEPPER PLANTS.—Ready May and June. Hardened and transplanted plants, 30c per dozen. Cold frame plants, 20c per doz.; \$1.25 per 100.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.—Ready May and June. 25c. per 100. \$2.00 per 1,000. By express. Price subject to change.

RHUBARB ROOTS.—Strong, healthy roots. 10c. each \$1.00 per dozen.

HORSERADISH ROOTS.—20c per dozen. 75c per 100.

BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING

Caladiums, or Elephant's Ear.—Very effective for beds or groups, especially in lawns. Grows from 6 to 8 feet high, bearing immense green leaves. Price large sized, sound, healthy bulbs, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen by express or parcels post prepaid.

Excelsior Pearl Tuberose.—Desirable for their beauty and delightful fragrance. Price per doz., 30c; per 100, \$2.25, per parcels post prepaid.

DAHLIAS

Wodan (Cactus Variety).—A most pleasing delicate salmon-rose, shading to old gold in the center. Price: 50c each, strong divisions, postage prepaid.

Prince of Yellows (Cactus Variety).—Color rich canary-yellow. Splendid variety for cutting. Price: 25c each, strong divisions, prepaid.

Delice (Decorative Variety).—One of the most exquisite varieties, the color being a lovely shade of glowing rose-pink. The flowers are held well above the foliage on stout stems, and are perfect in form. Price: 25c each, postage prepaid.

William Agnew (Decorative Variety).—The richest shade of intense, dazzling red. Price: 25c each, postage prepaid.

John Wanamaker (Poeny-Flowered Variety).—Color of the exquisite and fashionable orchid-pink. As the flower develops the color softens, and must be seen to be appreciated. Price: \$1.00 each, postage prepaid.

Mixed Dahlias.—We have a nice lot of choice Cactus and Show Dahlias, which have not been assorted or kept separate, comprising about six different varieties. We quote these in field clumps at 20c per clump, 6 for \$1.00, postage prepaid.

CANNAS

Gorgeous and Effective Bedding Plants—Used for Round Beds or Borders.

All Roots Quoted Postage Prepaid.

King Humbert.—Bright orange-scarlet streaked with crimson; magnificent bronze foliage. Height 4 feet. Price: 15c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Venus.—Rosy pink, with well-defined border of creamy yellow. A splendid bloomer. Height 4 feet. Price: 15c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Hungaria.—Rose pink; free bloomer, possessing a delicate shade of color not known in any other canna. Height 3 feet. Price: 15c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Wintzer's Colossal.—Vivid scarlet in color, and very striking. The largest flowered canna yet introduced, also the earliest, most persistent and most prolific bloomer. Height 5 feet. Price: 20c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Meteor.—Rich dazzling crimson. Height 5 feet. Price: 20c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Eureka.—White flowering, with beautiful green foliage. Height 4 feet. Price: 20c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Charles Henderson.—Beautiful scarlet; green foliage. Height 4 feet. Price: 15c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Gladiator.—Color bright yellow, spotted with red. Unsurpassed as a sturdy, robust grower. Height 5 feet. Price: 20c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Richard Wallace.—Canary yellow. Height 4½ feet. Price: 15c each; \$1.25 per dozen.

GLADIOLUS

Very Showy and Popular Summer Flowers—Selected Bulbs.

All Quoted Postage Prepaid.

America.—Soft lavender-pink. One of the finest for cutting. Price: 40c per dozen.

Augusta.—One of the most popular white varieties for cutting. Price: 40c per dozen.

Mrs. Francis King.—A striking shade of scarlet or flame color; very effective. Price: 40c per dozen.

Halley.—Salmon-pink, with red stripe. Price: 40c per dozen.

Mixed Gladiolus.—A mixture of the best varieties. Price: 30c per dozen; \$2.25 per 100.

W. Grossmann & Son's

SEEDS FOR 1919

In presenting our Annual Seed Catalogue for 1919, we do so with the sincere hope that you will look it over carefully and consider the contents.

With few exceptions, we have splendid deliveries out of our 1918 crops of seeds—seeds that are well matured, bright and clean, fat and virile; grown by seed specialists whose first considerations are Purity and Germination, and we know that our offerings in this Catalogue are Seeds of only the Highest Standards—there are none better grown.

Realizing that there must be a general reorganization and a gradual return to normal conditions throughout the country, we are taking a first step in this direction in the matter of prices, and you will note that our quotations in this Catalogue are much lower than current prices predominating last year, and we are glad to be able to take this step in behalf, and in the interests of our friends and customers.

With our complete stocks of Fresh High-Grade Seeds, Fertilizers and other necessary supplies, and with our increased facilities for the proper handling of our steadily increasing business, we are in position to serve you during the coming season promptly, faithfully and well, and we herewith respectfully solicit a continuance or a part of your valued patronage.

With best wishes for a Prosperous Season, we are,

Yours very truly,

W. GROSSMANN & SON.

INSECTICIDES

POISONS CANNOT BE SENT BY MAIL.

PARIS GREEN.—Very effectual for destroying potato bugs and other insects. A very strong poison, and should be used carefully. Mix one pound Paris Green to 50 pounds of Plaster, or to 150 gallons of water.

½ lb. pkg.....25c ½ lb. pkg....40c 1 lb. pkg....75c

POWDERED ARSENATE OF LEAD.—This is undoubtedly the best insecticide known. Recommended for spraying potatoes, vegetables, tobacco, etc. Does not burn foliage. Especially recommended to our tobacco growers. Can be used as a powder or in water. Easily handled and applied.

½ lb. pkg.....30c 1 lb. pkg.....60c 5 lb. pkg.....\$2.50
10 lb. pkg.....\$4.25 25 lb. pkg.....\$10.00

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.—This is a splendid insecticide as well as a promoter of growth to plants. Especially recommended for spraying tomatoes and other delicate plants. Should be used by all truckers and gardeners. To be diluted 10 to 20 times with water, and used as a spray.

1 lb. jars.....40c 2 lb. jars.....75c

TOBACCO DUST.—Splendid for dusting of melons, cukes, squash and other vegetables. Destroys insects and acts as a fertilizer.

3 lb. pkg.....25c 8 lb. pkg.....50c

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT.—A very effective insecticide and very popular on account of not being injurious to human beings. Recom-

mended for roses and other flowers.

1 lb. pkg.....15c 5 lb. pkg.....50c 10 lb. pkg.....\$1.00

POTATO SPRAY.—A preparation of Paris Green and Bordeaux combined. Very effective for destroying potato bugs and other insects, at the same time being a preventative against blight. Apply like Paris Green.

Price: Per 1-lb. pkg., 40c.

DRY LIME AND SULPHUR SOLUTION.—This material is identical with the lime and sulphur solution which we have been supplying our trade for spraying. It is in a dry state, and is much easier to handle, and very simple to use. Absolutely necessary for destroying San Jose Scale and other diseases of nursery stock. A one pound can of Dry Lime and Sulphur will make five gallons of spray, ready for use. Simply dump the powder in the spray tank, and add the water.

1 lb. can.....25c 5 lb. can.....\$1.00
10 lb. can \$1.50 25 lb. can \$3.00 50 lb. can \$5.00



RAT CORN.—Price: 25c, 50c and \$1.00 size packages, postage prepaid.

IMPORTANT NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS

HOW TO SEND MONEY. Remittances should be made either in the form of an Express Money Order, P. O. Money Order, Bank Draft, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps will be accepted for small amounts, provided they are carefully wrapped so as to prevent sticking.

Be Sure to Give Full Name and Address with each order. Every season we get a number of orders without name of sender or Post Office, and the postmark on the envelope is often too obscure to be made out. There is no way of finding out who the senders are, consequently we are blamed, whereas the fault is their own entirely. We therefore beg our correspondents to write their name and full address on each order.

SEEDS BY EXPRESS. By special agreement, the Express Companies will carry Seeds from Petersburg to all points at an average rate of about 20 per cent. less than the usual merchandise rate, and a package weighing 5 pounds or less will be delivered to any Express Office in the State of Virginia, for 25 cents when prepaid. Goods wanted C. O. D. by express must have 25 per cent. of the amount accompany the order.

ORDERS FROM UNKNOWN CORRESPONDENTS.—Customers who have no regular accounts with us will kindly remit the amount with their order, or name business reference, as customary before opening new accounts.

We Make No Charge for Drayage or delivery of goods to any railroad station, steamship line or express office in Petersburg. Cotton sacks only are charged for at cost. $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Cotton Sacks are 65 cents each. All grass seed bags, excepting bags for Timothy, Herds Grass and Clover, are furnished free.

CLAIMS. All claims for shortage, loss or damage to shipments, must be made promptly upon receipt of goods, otherwise we cannot allow such claims.

REMEMBER. Our packets of seed are large and well filled, and should not be confused with the $2\frac{1}{2}$ cent and 3 cent size packets sold by some dealers.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS. Should any of our customers change their Post Office address, we would be glad if they would advise us. It also sometimes happens that our customers receive two Catalogues; should you receive two, we would thank you to hand one to some friend who does not get one, and notify us, so that we may make the correction in our directories.

PRICES ON FIELD SEEDS, ONION SETS AND POTATOES are constantly fluctuating. The prices given in this Catalogue are those ruling January 1, 1919. But they may change at any time. We will cheerfully quote prices at any time on request, and we will always fill orders entrusted to us at the lowest prices possible for the best quality seeds.

ABOUT WARRANTING SEEDS. We exercise the greatest possible care in growing or buying, in examining, in testing, and in every department of the business to guard against mistakes and insure reliability, yet no Seedsman can, or ever does in good faith assume any responsibility for crops grown from seeds supplied by them, therefore in common with other responsible Seed Houses, we sell our goods subject to the following disclaimer, it being that adopted by the American Seed Trade Association, and all orders sent us will be filled under these conditions only. We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

We pay postage on all orders for Vegetable Seeds in packages, ounces, and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., at Catalogue prices.

Parcels Post Rates for Seeds

SIMPLE RULES FOR ORDERING BY PARCEL POST.

Parcel Post Rates. All Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Roots, Poultry Supplies, Insecticides, etc., can now be sent throughout the United States by Parcel Post. On weights of more than half pound, the pound rate shown in Parcel Post Table will apply. Parcels weighing half pound or less, the rate is 1c for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof regardless of distance. The points further than the Second Zone on weights of over .10 pounds the charge by freight or express is usually more economical.

POSTAGE RATE TABLE FOR PARCEL POST PACKAGES.

Ask your Postmaster or Rural Letter Carrier to tell you what zone you are in from Petersburg, Va., then refer to the table and you will know how much postage to send for mailing.

	First Pound or Fraction.	Each Additional Pound or Fraction.
Local Rate	5c	1c
First Zone, within 50 miles of Petersburg, Va.....	5c	1c
Second Zone, 50 to 150 miles from Petersburg, Va.....	5c	1c
Third Zone, 150 to 300 miles from Petersburg, Va.....	6c	2c
Fourth Zone, 300 to 600 miles from Petersburg, Va.....	7c	4c
Fifth Zone, 600 to 1,000 miles from Petersburg, Va.....	8c	6c
Sixth Zone, 1,000 to 1,400 miles from Petersburg, Va.....	9c	8c
Seventh Zone, 1,400 to 1,800 miles from Petersburg, Va.....	11c	10c
Eighth Zone, all over 1,800 miles from Petersburg, Va.....	12c	12c

Quantity of Seed Required for 100 Feet of Row

Asparagus	1 ounce	Lettuce	½ ounce
Beans, Snap	1 pint	Melons	1 ounce
Beas, Lima	1 pint	Okra	2 ounces
Beans, Pole	½ pint	Onion Seed	1 ounce
Beets	2 ounce	Onion Sets	1 quart
Cabbage	½ ounce	Parsley	½ ounce
Carrots	1 ounce	Parsnip	1 ounce
Cauliflower	¼ ounce	Peas	1 pint
Celery	¼ ounce	Radish	1 ounce
Collards	1 ounce	Salsify	1 ounce
Corn	½ pint	Spinach	1 ounce
Cucumbers	½ ounce	Squash	1 ounce
Egg Plant	¼ ounce	Tomato	¼ ounce
Endive	½ ounce	Turnip	1 ounce
Kale	½ ounce		

Length of Time Required for Seed to Germinate

	Days.		Days.
Asparagus	6 to 8	Melons	6 to 10
Beans	6 to 8	Okra	7 to 14
Beets	8 to 14	Onion Seed	6 to 10
Collards	4 to 6	Parsley	20 to 30
Carrots	14 to 21	Parsnip	7 to 14
Celery	7 to 14	Peas	6 to 8
Corn	6 to 8	Radish	3 to 6
Cauliflower	4 to 6	Salsify	7 to 14
Cucumbers	6 to 8	Spinach	6 to 10
Egg Plant	7 to 14	Squash	6 to 10
Endive	4 to 6	Tomatoes	7 to 14
Kale	4 to 6	Turnips	4 to 6

Weather conditions will often cause time required to vary. The above covers the average.

Length of Time Required for Vegetables to Mature

	Early. Late.		Early. Late.
Beans, Snap	45 to 55	Melons	100 to 120
Beans, Lima	50 to 60	Okra	90 to 120
Beans, Pole	50 to 75	Onions from Seed.....	120 to 150
Beets	60 to 75	Onions from Sets.....	90 to 120
Cabbage	75 to 180	Parsley	90 to 120
Carrots	60 to 75	Parsnip	120 to 150
Cauliflower	100 to 120	Peas	40 to 75
Celery	120 to 150	Pepper	100 to 120
Collards	100 to 110	Radish	20 to 45
Corn	50 to 110	Salsify	120 to 175
Cucumber	60 to 75	Spinach	30 to 75
Egg Plant	100 to 120	Squash	60 to 75
Kale	90 to 110	Tomatoes	100 to 150
Lettuce	40 to 90	Turnips	45 to 75

HIGH-GRADE PLANT FOOD FOR VEGETABLE AND FLOWER GARDENS

For the convenience of small gardeners, we offer this High-Grade Guano in five and ten-pound packages.

PRICE: Per 5-lb. bag, 75c.; per 10-lb. bag, \$1.25.

GARDEN AND FARM CALENDAR

JANUARY.

This month is generally a period of rest for the farmer, but a wideawake man will realize that it is also the beginning of a busy Spring season, and will make preparation to push ahead the moment work begins. He will prepare hotbeds, prune trees and grape vines, top dress asparagus, haul all the manure he can get, and plow as much land as possible; get ready for the coming season and make out a list of seeds wanted for the Spring.

FEBRUARY.

If weather opens get ready for the early crops. Remember that VERY EARLY and VERY LATE crops bring the most money. Sow cabbage, tomato, lettuce and beet seed in hotbeds for transplanting, also sow a few early radish in same.

Toward the end of the month sow out doors early peas, spinach, and Spring kale; plant onion sets and lettuce plants. Prepare lawns and sow lawn grass, sow Winter oats and all grass and clover seeds, also rye for grazing; sow Canada peas.

MARCH.

Outdoor work begins this month. Select light mellow soils with Southern exposure for earliest crops; sow all kinds of garden peas, radish, beets; also parsnips, carrots, spinach, parsley, asparagus and salsify; transplant cabbage, tomato and lettuce plants; sow in hotbeds pepper, eggplant and tomato seed. Make watermelon hills, plant Irish potatoes, asparagus and onion sets, sow Spring kale, spinach and mustard.

APRIL.

Most all crops can be sown this month; if not already done, sow peas, onions, radishes, asparagus, beets, carrots, parsley, parsnips, salsify. Bear in mind that to be a successful gardener you must have a supply of fresh vegetables during the whole season, and to accomplish this seeds should be sown in succession. Sow celery seed in a finely prepared moist bed.

Sow all kinds of Herbs. Plant Snaps, early Corn, set out Tomato, Cabbage, Lettuce and Pepper plants. Plant Irish Potatoes; prepare your land for Potatoes well, and buy only the choice, selected stock for seed, as this is a very important crop. We recommend the use of fertilizer in the place of too much manure for this crop.

Bed Sweet Potato plantings. Late in the month sow Mangel Wurzel for stock. Begin planting Corn crop. Sow extra early Black-Eye Peas for market. Melons, Squash and Cucumbers can be sown, but with some risk.

MAY.

All tender plants can be sown this month. Plant Pole Beans, Snaps, Butter Beans, Sugar Corn, Melon, Squash, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Okra, and Salsify. Set out Tomato, Pepper, Eggplants and Lettuce Plants. Sow Tomato and Cabbage seed for late crop.

Set out Sweet Potato Plants, sow Millet and Cowpeas mixed for feed. This mixture yields large crops of hay and improves the land. Sow Kaffir Corn, Sugar Corn, Black-Eye Peas, Soja Beans, Navy Beans and Buckwheat. Finish planting Corn, also Cotton and Peanuts. Sow Cowpeas for fallowing.

JUNE.

Summer has now opened, and farmers can push ahead without fear of frost. Continue sowing and planting all varieties of vegetables to have them come in succession, always having something for the market and table. Sow Cabbage and Tomato seed for the late crop. Plant Sugar Corn for late roasting ears, also Water and Musk Melons; also Cucumbers for Pickles. Prepare for late Potatoes. Sow Beets and Pumpkins for stock food for winter. If stand of Corn crop is poor, replant with early Yellow Corn, such as Early Leaming or Early Dent. Sow Cowpeas and Millet for hay; also Kaffir Corn for chicken feed and fodder. Gather Onion crop if dry enough.

Toward end of month plant late Potatoes when suitable season offers. Plant second crop of Snaps, Butter Beans, etc.

Plant Navy Beans and Black-Eye Peas for Winter use. Keep Celery bed well weeded, as the plants are very easily killed by weeds.

Prepare land well for Celery by filling trenches with well rotted manure, mix thoroughly with soil and form even beds, selecting a moist bottom with heavy Choco-late loam.

JULY.

All seeds not already sown should be put in at once. Continue planting early Corn and Snaps of all kinds for late marketing. German Millet can be sown on good land. Plant out Celery plants, and if weather gets dry cover bed with fine manure to retain moisture. Also plant out late Cabbage and Tomato plants. Sow Rutabaga and early varieties of Turnips.

Finish planting late Potatoes and keep a good lookout for bugs, as they are very hard on late Potatoes. Dust with Paris Green and Slugshot at first sign of bugs. Corn can still be drilled to make fodder. Throughout the entire season your land should be kept well stirred and loosened, by continual cultivating, as the moisture is better retained. If the weather should continue dry, make frequent use of your roller.

AUGUST.

This is the month for the beginning of sowing of Fall crops. Sow all varieties Turnip seeds, also Spinach and Kale. Begin sowing German Clover; sow German Clover and Turnips together, thereby making two crops on the same land.

Cultivate well your late Potatoes and keep the bugs down. Throw a furrow or two to the Celery to get fresh moist soil next to the plants.

Turn under Cowpeas and sow a fall crop on same land. Harvest all crops matured and prepare land for next crop.

SEPTEMBER.

Preparation for Winter crops should begin in earnest now by all means; sow as much German Clover as possible, as no other crop is of more benefit to the farmer. If your Corn crop is cultivated level, it can be sown in the cornfield either for early feed in the Spring or for fallowing, making a good fertilizer. Gather in all crops that are ready for harvest. Sow Turnips, Kale and Spinach.

Sow Cabbage seeds for plants for Spring crop about the 21st of the month. Set out Potato Onion sets; sow Winter Oats, and begin sowing Grass and Clover. Rye and Wheat can also be sown. Hill up the Celery; save all hay and feed you can, so as not to run short in Winter.

OCTOBER.

This is about the last month any sowing should be done. Continue sowing German Clover whenever you can. A farmer's first thought should be plenty of feed for his stock; his second, how to improve his land. German Clover furnishes excellent feed in Spring when other feeds run low, and also makes a very valuable fertilizer when turned under. Gather in all crops that may still be out. Sow Winter Oats, Wheat, Grass and Clover and Rye. Plant out Cabbage plants for Spring. Plant out Trees, Vines and Strawberry plants.

NOVEMBER.

If behind time, still sow Wheat, Rye, Oats, Grass and Clover. Prepare compost heaps for Spring, and plow up all the land you can, to allow it to freeze out well during winter. Look to your lawns; sow Lawn Grass and protect it from the cold.

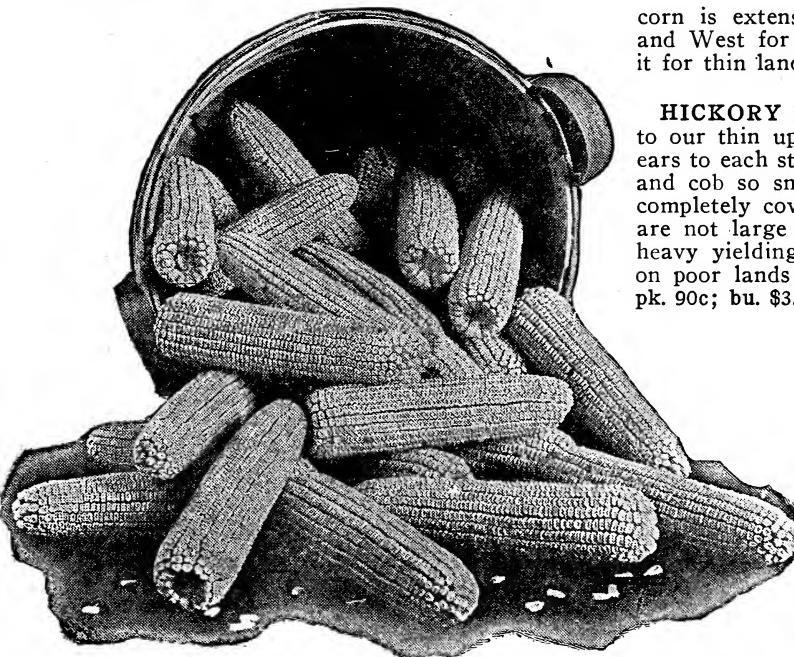
See that your stock is well and warmly housed, have plenty bedding, and protect your buildings in general; gather up all tools and farming implements and shelter them from the weather.

DECEMBER.

Farm work proper is over for the year. You should continue plowing and adding compost heaps. The main attention should be given to your stock; see that stables are warm, and attend to the feeding yourself. Repair buildings, implements and fences. Have everything in good order, and you will be able to enjoy the joyous Christmas-tide.

VIRGINIA-GROWN SEED CORNS

Our stocks of Seed Corn are all Virginia grown, planted and raised especially for seed purposes, carefully selected, nubbed, fanned and graded, and will meet the requirements of the most fastidious corn grower. We have given our careful, personal attention to the selection of our SEED CORN, and we request all of our customers who really want good seed corn to call on us for samples, which we will gladly send free of charge, to compare with the general run of seed corn. While our prices may be a little higher, comparison will convince you that our stocks are worth the difference.



BLOUNT'S PROLIFIC.—This is one of the best prolific varieties grown, yielding from 3 to 4 well filled ears of excellent quality to each stalk. It is well adapted to our improved highlands, producing heavy yields of corn, as well as an abundance of foliage. Especially recommended for late planting, being quick in growth and early maturing. Qt. 20c; pk. 90c; bu. \$3.25.

VIRGINIA WHITE DENT.—This is the old standard variety grown throughout Virginia. Makes large ears, deep grain and rather small cob, with heavy growth of stalk and fodder, making it also a very valuable ensilage corn. Our stock is grown by one of the most careful and successful James River farmers, and will be found true to name and of very high germinating power. Qt. 20c; pk. 90c; bu. \$3.00.

COCKE'S PROLIFIC.—Considered one of the best and heaviest yielding varieties, and on good fertile soils, especially river low grounds, it will make enormous yields of both grain and feed, but we do not recommend it for the general run of high lands, as it requires a greater amount of both moisture and fertility than our uplands afford. Qt. 20c; pk. 90c; bu. \$3.25.

EUREKA.—This corn is bred from the Cocke's Prolific, has larger and longer ears, but not as many to the stalk. Is considered one of the best ensilage corns for good rich bottom lands, where it will grow from 14 to 16 feet with an abundance of fodder and heavy yield of corn. This

corn is extensively used throughout the North and West for ensilage. We do not recommend it for thin land. Qt. 20c; pk. 90c; bu. \$3.50.

HICKORY KING.—A good corn well adapted to our thin uplands, bearing three to four solid ears to each stalk. The grain is large and broad, and cob so small that a grain of the corn will completely cover the end of it. While the ears are not large enough to place this corn in the heavy yielding class, it will give better results on poor lands than any other variety. Qt. 20c; pk. 90c; bu. \$3.25.

VIRGINIA ENSILAGE.—This corn makes a larger growth and more fodder than any other variety grown, and is largely planted, both North and South, for ensilage, for which purpose it is unequalled. Qt. 15c; pk. 80c; bu. \$3.00.

CASEY'S PURE-BRED.—This splendid corn is fast becoming a leader in Virginia. It is a pure white, deep-grain corn, of very attractive appearance, generally bearing two well-filled ears to the stalk, and is a sure crop producer. Casey's Pure-Bred has been thoroughly tested in this territory, and we毫不犹豫地 recommend it to our customers for general purposes and as a prize winner. Price, per qt. 25c; pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.50;. Per bushel selected ears, \$4.00.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE.—This is an early maturing, large yielding variety, suitable for uplands, and is a great favorite in some sections. It makes a large, well-filled ear with deep kernels, foliage abundant, good, strong growing stalk. Price per qt. 20c; pk. 90c; bu. \$3.50.

Yellow Varieties

IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT.—This well known and popular corn yields from two to three ears of deep golden-yellow grain, does well under general conditions, and on account of its early maturity and nutritious quality has become a very valuable corn throughout the South, especially for late planting, as it can be put in successfully after the season is too far advanced for the white varieties. Price per qt. 20c; pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.50.

GOLDEN BEAUTY.—This is an improved strain of the well known Golden Dent Corn, having been carefully bred and selected by a well known Virginia corn grower for a number of years, the result being larger and more uniform ears, well filled from butt to tip, very vigorous and heavy growth, and a sure cropper. A great corn for late planting. Price per qt. 20c; pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.50.

MAINE-GROWN SEED POTATOES

WRITE FOR CURRENT PRICES.

Selected Seed Stocks, grown especially for seed purposes, by the best and most careful seed potato grower in Aroostook County, Maine. Purity and quality considered before prices. Prices on Potatoes fluctuate, and are subject to market changes.

IRISH COBBLER.—The favorite above all others as an extra early market potato. The tubers are large, smooth and round, meat creamy white; very few eyes, and of fine quality; a good yielder and considered the most profitable potato for market gardeners. Price per bu., \$2.50; 10-pk bag \$6.00.

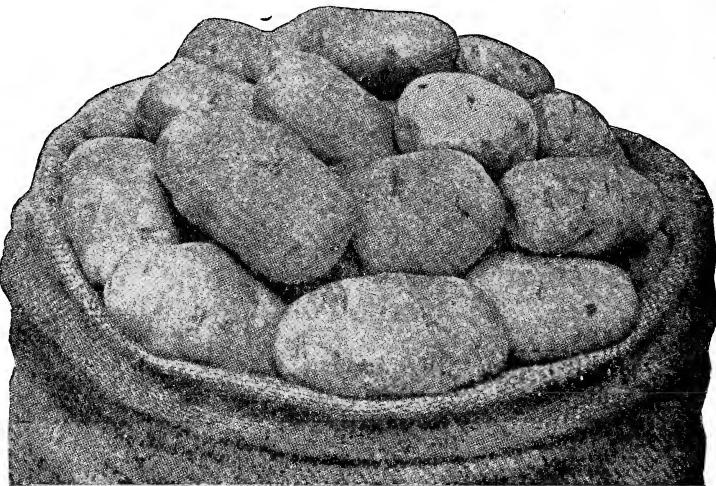
SECOND CROP IRISH COBBLER.—As the name implies, this is the second crop of same year of the Maine grown Irish Cobbler, and is planted extensively by market gardeners. Being smaller in size, the second crop will plant about one-third more ground than the first crop, and many truckers claim they get better results and more potatoes. Our stock of these potatoes is exceptionally fine, but very limited in quantity. Price per bu. \$2.50; per 10-pk. bag \$5.75.

RED BLISS, or TRIUMPH.—An extra early potato, round shape, pink skin, white meat, and good quality. One of the surest and most productive varieties, and highly recommended for home use, but does not sell as readily on our local markets on account of its pinkish appearance. Price per bu. \$2.50; per 10-pk. bag \$6.25.

EXTRA EARLY SUNLIGHT.—A pure white, extra early variety of superior quality, oblong in shape, good yielder and a favorite wherever grown. Price per bu. \$3.00; per 10-pk. bag \$6.75.

IMPROVED WHITE PEACH BLOW.—For second or late crop this potato is without equal; oblong in shape, pure white meat, pinkish skin and good eating quality. It is the heaviest yielding variety in cultivation, and is the one potato which never fails to bring results, and which will keep indefinitely. If planted in July in this locality it never fails to produce a good crop of fine potatoes. The Improved White Peach Blow is also known as the McCormick in some localities. We cannot too strongly advise our farmers to plant this potato, if they want potatoes for winter use. Per bu. \$2.00; per 10-pk. bag \$4.50.

We Will Carry a Stock of Seed Potatoes in Cold Storage for Late-Crop Plantings. Prices on Application in Season.



Early Ohio.

EARLY OHIO.—Considered by many to be the finest quality potato in cultivation. Produces large size tubers, with very few small ones on vines; skin has a slightly pink tinge, smooth surface, oblong in shape, and of fine appearance. A good yielder and a good keeper. Medium early. Price per bu. \$3.00; per 10-pk. bag \$6.75.

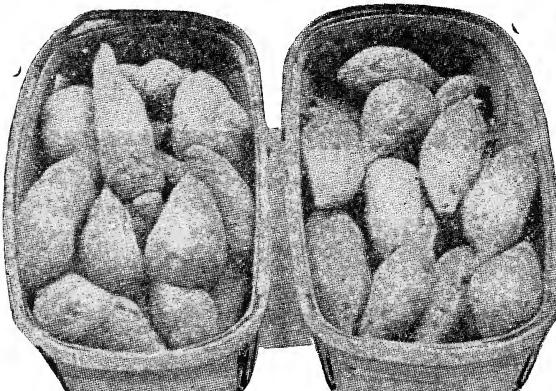
HOULTON EARLY ROSE.—The genuine Early Rose, and not to be compared with Western stocks, as it is much earlier, more prolific, and a better potato in every respect. Price per bu. \$2.25; per 10-pk. bag \$5.25.

GREEN MOUNTAIN.—The favorite potato throughout the South for late planting. Large, pure white, oval shaped tubers of fine eating quality; a good yielder and keeper.

Prices on application.

Seed Sweet Potatoes

NANCY HALL.—A pumpkin yam of finest quality; early maturing and good yielder.



WHITE YAM.—The standard variety for general crop purposes.

YELLOW BARK.—A dry mealy potato of fine table quality, and much desired by those who do not like a soft sweet potato.

EARLY REDS.—An extra early variety, generally planted to catch the earliest market. Quality not considered as good as the other varieties.

PORTO RICO.—The finest quality of sweet potato grown. Extra early in maturity; a good yielder of good size potatoes, with very few small ones in the hill. Meat of finest quality, and sweet when dug; a splendid keeper.

Prices on Sweet Potatoes fluctuate. Write for quotations in season.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

VEGETABLE SEED CROPS for 1918 were, as a whole, satisfactory, and, with the exception of several varieties, such as Cabbage and Salsify, there will be sufficient stocks of high-grade seed to meet all requirements. In consequence of this condition, our customers will notice quite a reduction in our Vegetable Seed prices in this Catalogue, and we are glad to be able to take this step towards a return to normal conditions.

Our deliveries on our own growing contracts are exceptionally bright, clear and thoroughly matured—and we bespeak for those who sow GROSSMANN'S HIGH-GRADE VEGETABLE SEEDS this season—the maximum of success in germination, vitality, purity and growth.



Asparagus

Asparagus succeeds best in a light, warm, rich soil, with an Eastern or Southern exposure. To grow from seed, sow in drills two feet apart, covering seed one to two inches deep, and thin out when up and growing. Keep the plants free from weeds by thorough cultivation during the Summer. These plants should then be transplanted when one or two days old to the place selected for your asparagus bed, and can be put out either in Fall or Spring. One or two-year-old plants can be purchased to avoid delay of raising same.

CULTURE.—Plow trenches 10 to 12 inches deep, five feet apart; scatter well rotted manure in bottom of furrow and mix with soil, cover this with a layer of soil two inches deep and give an application of pure raw bone; on this set your plants 15 inches apart in the row, spreading the roots carefully. Then cover with soil three to four inches deep. When Winter comes cover the beds with stable manure, which fork in when Spring opens and earth up the beds to a further depth of about 18 inches. After the cutting season, allow the plants to grow, and during the following Winter the beds should be turned down with a plow and more manure and raw bone applied, then earthed up again to original height. This should be repeated each year during the life of the beds.

PALMETTO.—Favorite and earliest variety for Virginia. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—A standard variety, large and tender stalks. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.—Two years old. 75c per 100; \$4 per 1,000.

Artichoke

JERUSALEM.—Grown from roots or tubers for stock and hog food. Plant and cultivate like potatoes; special prices on large lots. Qt. 25c; pk. 75c; bu. \$2.00.

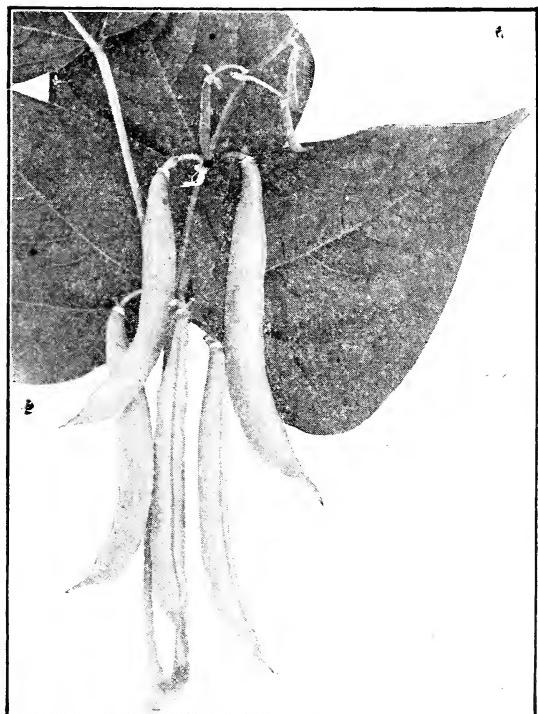
Beans or Snaps

Snaps can be planted from about April 1st to the middle of August, and should be put in at intervals of about two weeks if a succession of fresh snaps is desired.

CULTURE.—Plant in rows 2 to 3 feet apart, with the beans about 7 inches apart in rows, covering to a depth of 2 inches; 1 quart will plant 100-foot drill.

IMPROVED RED VALENTINE.—This is the best known and decidedly the most popular bean grown by market gardeners and for family use. Pods are round, thick, and fleshy, good quality and ready to be picked seven weeks after planting. Pt. 25c; qt. 50c; pk. \$3.50; bu. \$12.00.

FULL MEASURE.—A new prolific stringless green podded variety of excellent quality. Pods are long, round and tender. Very prolific. Pt. 25c; qt. 50c; pk. \$3.50; bu. \$12.50.



Full Measure Beans.

We pay postage on all orders for Vegetable Seeds in packages, ounce and one-quarter pound, at Catalogue prices. If ordered by parcel post, add 5 cents for first pound, and 1 cent for each additional pound. For postage on Peas, Beans and Corn, add 5 cents per pint, and 1 cent for each additional pint.

BOUNTIFUL BEANS.—New, green podded Bush Bean, heavy cropper, very early, fine shape, stringless, good quality, hardy and productive. One of the very best Bush Beans. Pt. 25c; qt. 50c; pk. \$3.50; bu. \$12.00.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD.—An exceptionally fine bean for home or market. Perfectly stringless. Longer pod than Burpee's Stringless. Good, strong, vigorous grower, and a continuous bearer for weeks. Pt. 25c; qt. 50c; pk. \$3.50.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD.—An absolutely stringless bean of unequalled quality, extra early in maturity, and one of the best sort for market gardeners and home use. Should be in every garden. Pt. 30c; qt. 50c; pk. \$3.75.

BLACK VALENTINE.—This is the hardest of the green podded beans; being able to withstand more frost than any other sort of this kind, it can be planted earlier. The pods are long, straight, very handsome and produced in profusion. Especially recommended for market gardeners. Pt. 25c; qt. 40c; pk. \$3.00; bu. \$11.00.

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS.—An extra early green podded variety. Very hardy. Long, straight, flat pods of fine quality. Pt. 25c; qt. 50c; pk. \$3.50; bu. \$11.00.

Wax-Podded Varieties

PROLIFIC BLACK WAX.—One of the most popular varieties for home or market. Pods round, brittle and fine flavor. Pt. 35c; qt. 60c; pk. \$4.00.

IMPROVED DWARF GOLDEN WAX.—One of the standard wax varieties, early in maturing. Pods long, fleshy, brittle, and golden yellow in color. Pt. 35c; qt. 60c; pk. \$4.00.

WEBER WAX.—Long fleshy pods, transparent yellow color. A good bearer, fine flavor and an excellent variety for home use or market. Pt. 40c; qt. 75c.

Dwarf Lima Beans

Plant in May after the ground has become warm. For the pole varieties use 10-foot poles in center of hills, which should be about 6 feet apart. Bush varieties should be planted in rows 3 feet apart, with the beans about 12 inches apart in rows, cover about 2 inches deep. A second planting of the bush varieties should be made in June or early part of July to get a seed supply and dry beans for Winter use, as the early plantings are likely to become wormy and unfit for seed. This is also the case with snaps, black-eye peas and beans. One quart of the large plants 100 hills; one quart of the small varieties plants 200 hills.

BURPEE'S LIMA.—This is the largest of the bush varieties. Plants of upright growth, holding the beans well off the ground. Tender and of good flavor. Pt. 30c; qt. 50c; pk. \$3.50.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA.—The original well known small bush lima or butter bean. Earliest of all in maturing, a heavy yielder and good flavor. A prolific crop for market gardeners, and a very desirable bean for home garden. Pt. 25c; qt. 50c; pk. \$3.00.

FORDHOOKE BUSH LIMA.—Vines strong, erect and true Bush Lima growth. Foliage heavy and very dark green in color. The stalks that produce the blossoms are thrown out from the lateral and main stalks. The pods resemble Dreer's Bush Lima, but average more than double the size and contain from 3 to 5 beans to the pod. Pt. 40c; qt. 75c; pk. \$4.25.

Pole Lima Beans

SMALL LIMA, or POLE BUTTER BEAN.—The standard variety. Earlier and more productive than the larger limas. Sure crop, fine quality; and a general favorite throughout the South. Pt. 25c; qt. 40c; pk. \$2.50.

IMPROVED POLE LIMA.—A much larger bean than the small lima, and somewhat earlier and more prolific than the standard large white lima. A good bean for general crop purposes. Pt. 25c; qt. 50c; pk. \$3.50.

KING OF GARDEN.—Very large beans. Pods well filled, fine flavored; medium early in maturing, and a great favorite with market and home gardeners. Pt. 30c; qt. 50c; pk. \$3.00.

Pole or Cornfield Snap Beans

Plant in May in hills five feet apart, using an 8 to 10-foot pole in each hill. Can also be planted in the cornfield when the corn is laid by. One pint plants 100 hills.

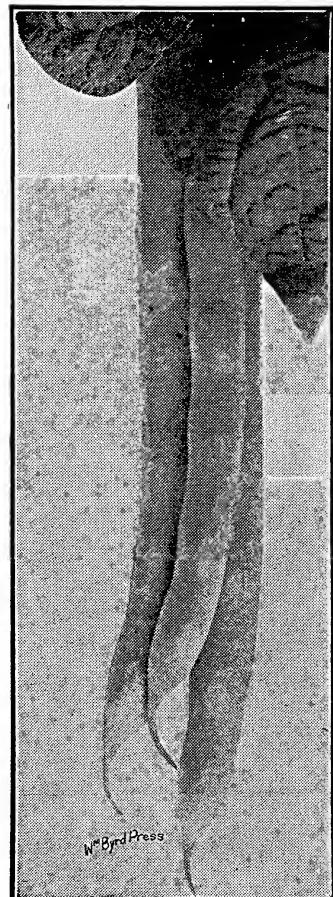
OLD HOME-STEAD, or THE KENTUCKY WONDER.—The earliest pole bean. Enormously productive. Long, crisp, tender pods, produced in clusters. Considered the most popular pole bean grown. Pt. 25c; qt. 50c; pk. \$3.00.

LAZY WIFE.—Pods broad, thick, very fleshy and entirely stringless. Very prolific, the pods retaining their rich, tender qualities for a long time. Being late to mature, this is a valuable bean for the fall season. The dry beans are also used as shell beans in the winter. Pt. 30c; qt. 60c; pk. \$4.00.

RED

SPECKLED

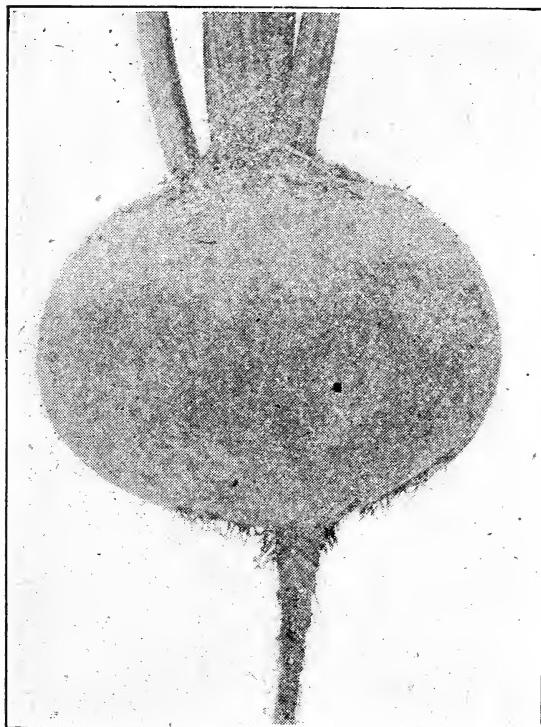
CUT SHORT.—A very popular pole bean extensively used for planting among corn. A sure crop and a good bean. Crop failed.



Old Homestead Beans

Use Our
PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE
On Your Vegetables.

Price—Per 100-lb. bag, \$2.50.



Early Blood Turnip Beet.

Beets

For very early crops, sow in hot beds and transplant just as soon as the weather begins to warm up. For outdoor crops, sow in March and April in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart, covering the seed about 1 inch, and thin out if plants are too thick in rows. Mangels or stock beets should be sown in May. Select a light, loose and deep soil for beets—one ounce sows 50-foot drills. Six to eight pounds per acre.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN.—An extra early variety of good quality. Attractive shape, small tops. Popular with truckers for extra early market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

IMPROVED EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—Dark red, uniform, smooth growing. A good variety for home use and for main crop. Very best quality, medium early. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

SWISS CHARD.—This vegetable belongs to the beet family, but is grown for its leaves and stems. The leaves are used as spinach, and the stems as asparagus. Combining the two vegetables, Swiss Chard is a valuable addition to any garden. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.

A 100-Pound Bag
of Our
MONTICELLO
ANIMAL BONE SPECIAL
GUANO
Will Produce Wonders in
Your Garden

CRIMSON GLOBE.—Early red crimson; perfect globe, smooth and clean. Fine quality for market and table. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

EXTRA EARLY ECLIPSE.—This is the most popular market beet. Globe shape, dark red, tender. Very early and highly recommended. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

DETROIT DARK RED.—A fine turnip beet of dark red color, early maturity. Very attractive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

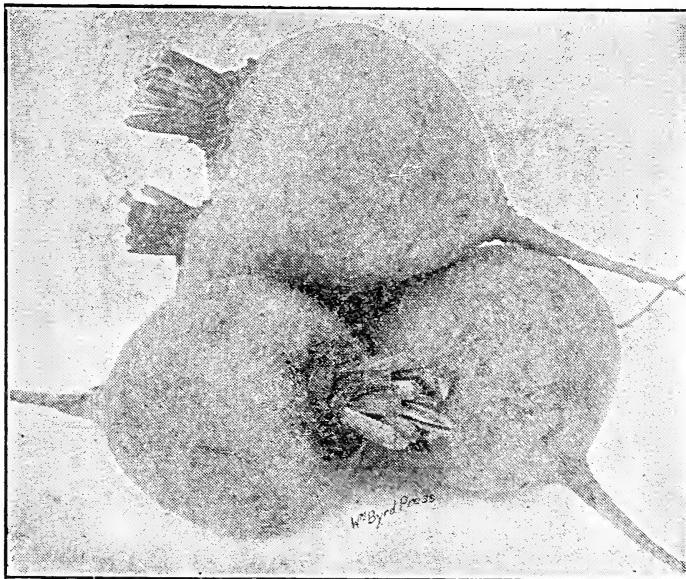
Mangel or Stock Beet

The great value of the Mangel or Stock Beet is not generally known or appreciated in the South. They are easily grown and are unequalled as a milk producing food for Winter feeding. Everyone owning a cow should plant at least a small acreage in Mangels. Cultivate like beets, but thin out to about eight to ten inches apart. Six to eight pounds will sow an acre.

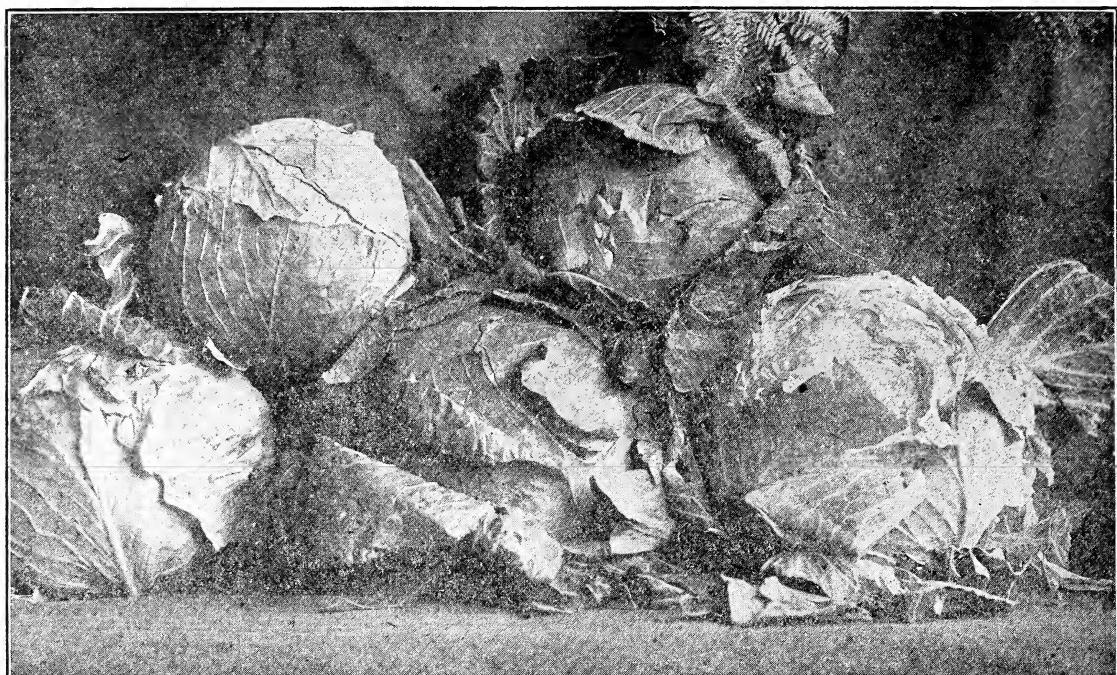
MAMMOTH LONG RED.—Grows to an enormous size. Very easily cultivated, and the most generally used stock beet in the South. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. at 80c per lb.

GOLDEN TANKARD.—The best known and largely grown mangel. Especially recommended for dairymen on account of its milk producing properties. Well adapted to our light soils and should be grown by every one owning a cow. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. at 80c per lb.

All Vegetable Seeds offered in this Catalogue are New Crop, 1918 growth, and produced by the most careful growers in the country. We cannot improve in quality. We try to please our customers in prices.



Extra Early Eclipse.

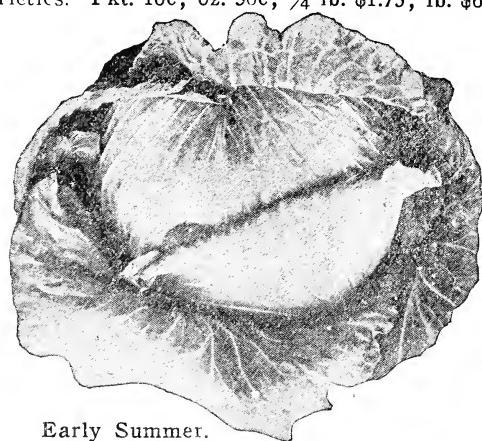


W. G. and Son's Short Stem, Early Flat Dutch.

Cabbage

CULTURE.—For the earliest setting out in the Spring, it is best to set out in February or March, plants which have been wintered over either in cold frames or out of doors. For a succession, sow the early varieties in hotbed or cold-frames in January, or early March. Later sow the early varieties out of doors in March or April. For winter cabbage sow in April, May or June, transplanting in July or August, to head up during the late fall and winter. Fall sowings, to make plants for setting out in the fall or early Spring, should be made after September 20th; if sown earlier they will likely shoot to seed, especially the flathead kinds. Early varieties should be set 18 inches apart in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart; late varieties, being larger, should be set 2 feet apart in rows 3 feet apart. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants; six ounces will make enough to set an acre. Cabbage requires good rich soil, or plenty of manure and fertilizer, and to be worked frequently and deeply.

GROSSMANN'S TRUE EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—Our strain of this cabbage is unsurpassed. It has been carefully bred for years by the most careful cabbage seed grower on Long Island, strictly true to type, makes a uniform, solid head, and resists cold and unfavorable conditions. Undoubtedly the best of all extra early varieties. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.50.



Early Summer.

EARLY YORK.—A favorite, extra early variety. Pointed head. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1; 1 lb. \$4.00.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER.—A splendid second early flat headed variety, following the Wakefields and Early Flat Dutch. Makes large, fine, round heads, very solid. Pkt., 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.00.

GROSSMANN'S IMPROVED CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD.—Since the introduction of the large type Wakefield cabbage, our grower has been continuously improving our strain of this variety until he has now reached a point of perfection, which we feel can hardly be surpassed. Although a very few days later in maturing, it is double in size, and makes a much better, and more solid head than the original early Wakefield, and its heading qualities are unequalled by any other early cabbage, almost every plant making a good, firm head. We unhesitatingly recommend Grossmann's Improved Charleston Wakefield to our truckers and gardeners as being the best early cabbage in cultivation, combining earliness, size, uniformity in heading and solidity of head. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$6.50.

EUREKA EXTRA EARLY.—Is a very fine flat headed cabbage; as early as the Wakefield, heads of good size, and very uniform in growth and heading qualities. Very popular with our truckers. Crop failed.

GROSSMANN'S SHORT STEM EARLY FLAT DUTCH.—The best early flat headed variety, maturing a few days later than Charleston Wakefield, making large flat solid heads, a sure header, and highly recommended to our truckers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.

EARLY DRUMHEAD.—An old standard variety, very popular in the South. Medium early, large, solid heads, good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50.



Grossmann's True Early Jersey Wakefield.

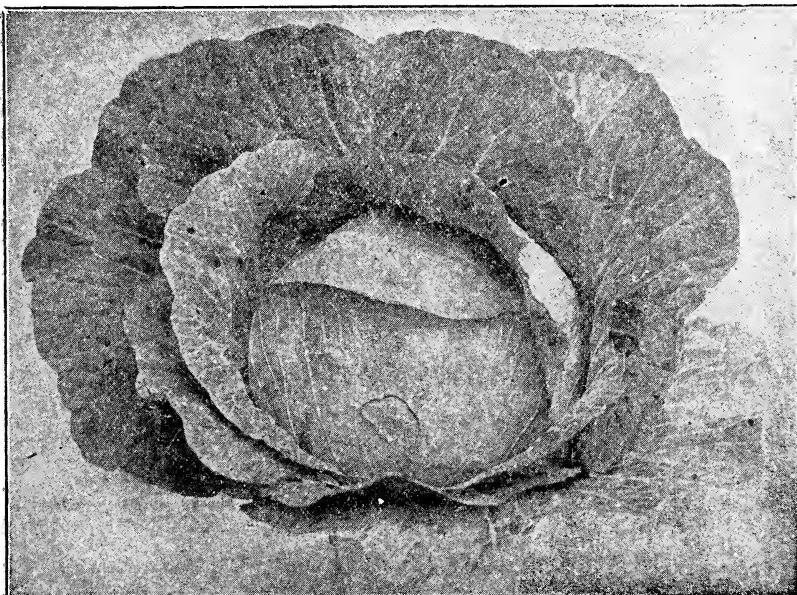
ALL SEASONS.—One of the best all-around cabbage grown, very large heads, and very solid; a good variety for late crop, being a splendid keeper. Plants are very vigorous and sure heading, and withstand hot and dry weather. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.00.

HENDERSON'S SUCCESSION. — A good cabbage for summer or late crop, larger and somewhat later than Henderson's Early Summer, making very solid heads of handsome appearance, keeps well for winter use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.50.

LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD.—A favorite winter cabbage recommended for its deep, heavy, solid and long keeping heads, has few outside leaves and is a splendid shipping cabbage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50.

DANISH BALL HEAD.—Considered the heaviest cabbage for its size in existence, very solid and a sure header and good keeper. A splendid fall cabbage.

(Sold out.)

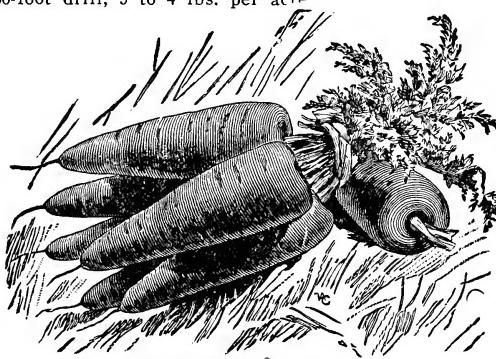


Eureka Extra Early.

GROSSMANN'S PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH.—This fine cabbage is without doubt the best strain for general crop or for fall cabbage; it grows to a very large size, makes hard compact heads, with few outside loose leaves, withstands hot and dry weather well, and its keeping qualities are unequalled. We can safely say every plant makes a hard head of cabbage, as in three separate tests of fifty plants each, "Our Premium" produced 47, 49 and 50 perfect heads, respectively. We recommend the same to our market gardeners and truckers as the very best winter cabbage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.00.

Carrots

Select a light, rich deep soil, sow in drills 15 inches apart, cover seed one-half inch and thin out to 3 inches in rows. Sow in early Spring from March to May. For Winter use put the roots in cellar or in a kiln out in the field. Carrots make a fine food for stock and should be planted extensively. One ounce sows 100-foot drill, 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.



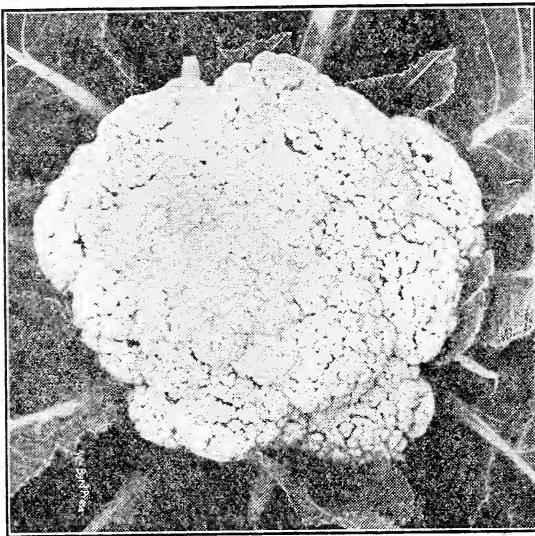
Improved Long Orange.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE.—The standard variety for main crop. Makes long, smooth, tapering roots, of beautiful orange color, growing to good size. Fine winter variety for table, market and stock, has good keeping qualities. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

E A R L Y SCARLET SHORT H O R N.—The earliest variety grown, blunt pointed, about three inches long and sweet flavored, trucker's favorite for early market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

HALF LONG DANVERS.—Roots of medium length, smooth and handsome in appearance, deep orange color, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

CHANTENAY. — One of the best carrots for all purposes. Roots about 6 inches long, blunt pointed, smooth, fine grained and sweet; a heavy yielder. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.40.



Early Snowball Cauliflower.

GIANT PASCAL.—This variety is more generally grown in the South than any other variety, and is considered one of the best for fall and winter. It makes large, very solid stalks, and is very crisp and tender: a good keeping celery. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50.

WINTER QUEEN.—A very desirable variety for winter, strong growth, making heavy and solid stalks, blanches creamy white, crisp and tender; splendid keeper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.—This variety excels all others in tenderness and fine flavor; makes solid stalks, 15 to 20 inches high, is self-blanching and good keeping quality; very handsome in appearance. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00.

Cauliflower

Cultivate like cabbage. Sow in January or February for early crop, or May for late. Transplant to moist soil, manure heavily and water freely. When heading begins, fasten leaves over top of head to whiten.

EARLY SNOWBALL.—The earliest and considered the best for the South, a sure header, making large, solid, perfectly white heads of good quality. Pkt. 25c; oz. \$2.50.

AUTUMN GIANT.—Large late variety, heads large, white, and is a good keeper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

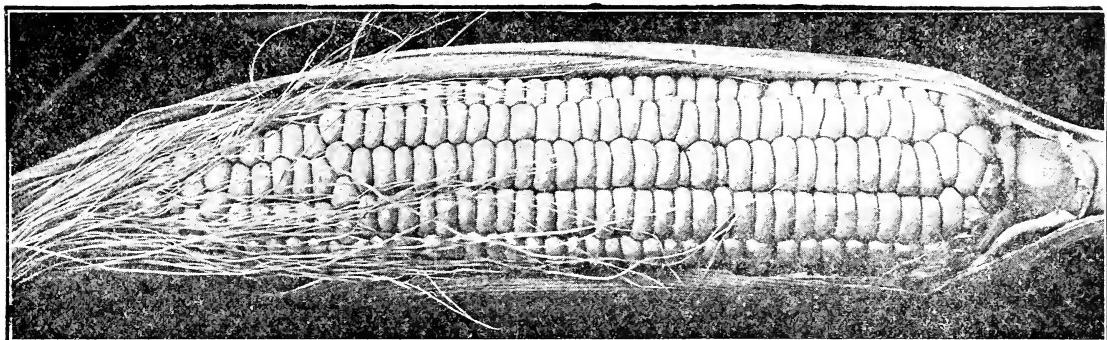
Celery

CULTURE.—Sow in February, March or beginning of April, in drills 8 to 10 inches apart, in a bed of fine, rich soil, covering one-fourth of an inch. If the soil is dry, press the earth with the back of spade or roller after covering, and keep clear of weeds, or the young plants will be smothered. Transplant from July to October. August and September settings succeed excellently, and requires less labor if set out earlier. To prepare a bed, select a rich moist soil, throw out the earth to a depth of 6 inches, 4 or 5 inches wide, and put in 3 or 4 inches of well-rotted manure, dig in well, and cover with fine soil. Set the plants 6 to 8 inches apart, press the soil firmly, and earth up when the plants are large enough. Earth up two or three times, but do not let the earth get into the heart of the plant. When severe weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top; waterproof felt paper is also used. In such a bed the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out when wanted. In field culture, the plants are set out on the surface, in rows 4 feet apart, and 6 inches in the row. Celery requires frequent cultivation, and the earth drawn up to the plants as rapidly as it grows. Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery, needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows 18 inches apart. Celery seed germinates slowly; cover lightly and keep constantly moist.

WHITE PLUME.—A splendid self-blanching variety for early use. Being self-blanching, this variety requires little work, as it naturally blanches when reaching maturity. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery.



Truckers' Favorite Corn.

Garden Corns

Plant early corn in rich and well-manured ground from March to middle of April. Sugar corn in May, if ground is warm. Cultivate frequently. Plant a piece about every two or three weeks to get a succession of roasting ears. The early varieties can be planted as late as July for late roasting ears. One quart plants 200 hills; eight quarts per acre.

ADAMS EXTRA EARLY.—The earliest sweet corn in cultivation, makes a small ear and stalk, can be planted close together, and is used by our market gardeners to catch the early market. 1 ear 5c; 25c per half doz.; 50c per doz.

ADAMS EARLY.—Similar to Adams Extra Early, but a little later and very much larger ears, earlier and hardier than sugar corn; a profitable corn for truckers. 1 ear 5c; 25c per half doz.; 50c per doz.

Shelled—Pt. 15c; qt. 25c; pk. \$1.25.

ADAMS IMPROVED EARLY.—An improved strain of the Early Adams, with larger and more uniform ears and deeper grains; perhaps a few days later in maturing than Early Adams. 1 ear 5c; 25c per half doz.; 50c per doz.

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE.—As name implies, this is the favorite with all market gardeners and truckers, following close to Early Adams in maturity; it is larger in ears, deeper in grain, and a sure crop; a sweet and palatable corn. Truckers Favorite is considered the best early market corn grown. Shelled—Pt. 15c; qt. 25c; pk. \$1.25; 50c per dozen ears.

SOUTHERN SNOWFLAKE.—A beautiful, large eared corn with deep, soft, pure white grains, almost as early as Truckers' Favorite, but grains and ears larger; a very desirable market corn for main crop. Dozen ears, 60c.

Sweet or Sugar Corn

GOLDEN BANTAM.—An extra early sweet corn of very sweet and tender qualities; can be planted earlier than other sweet corns; small ear of golden yellow color; bears two and three ears to the stalk. Pkt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 40c.

EARLY WHITE EVERGREEN.—An early variety of Stowell's Evergreen type, pure white kernel, deep grains and delicious in flavor; a very desirable corn for market gardeners, canners and home gardeners. Pkt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 40c.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.—This is the universal sugar corn. Makes large, well filled ears, bears abundantly on good soil; and the ears remain in the green state for a long time; deep-grained and very sweet. Pkt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 30c; pk. \$2.00.

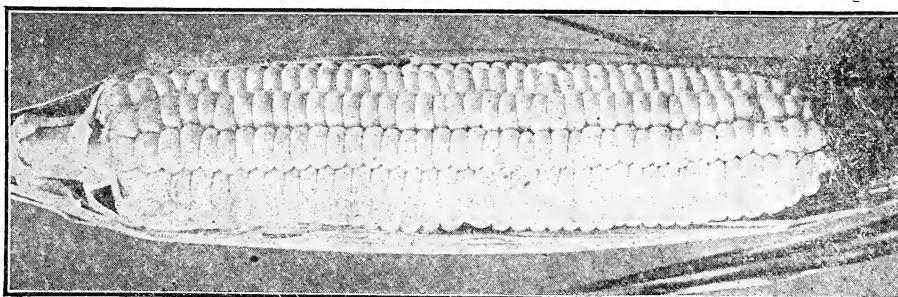
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—One of the richest and most popular late sweet corns, has a good sized ear with small cob, long slender grains, and is especially recommended for home gardeners. Pkt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 30c; pk. \$2.00.

Pop Corn

RICE.—The most popular of all popcorns, a good yielder. Corn pops pure white and of good quality. 50c per doz. ears.

MAPLEDALE PROLIFIC.—A prolific, large eared variety, grains pure white and extremely tender. 50c per doz. ears.

QUEEN'S GOLDEN.—A very handsome yellow pop-corn, large grains; pops perfectly white, and of good flavor. Generally yields four ears to the stalk. 50c per doz. ears.



Golden Bantam Sugar Corn.

Cucumbers

CULTURE.—For very early crop, plant in hotbed, in pots or small paper boxes, or on pieces of sod, grass side down, so that they can be readily transplanted; or plant in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, in hills about 4 feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing well-rotted manure with the soil. Put about ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects is past, thin out to four plants. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted or not, for if left to ripen on the vine, it destroys its productiveness. For pickling, plant in June or July. One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds, one acre.

EARLY FORTUNE.—An extra early variety of uniform shape, dark green color; fast becoming a favorite with market truckers. Pkt., 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

GREEN PROLIFIC.—A heavy bearing variety making fruit of medium length, and especially recommended for pickle; used extensively for late planting for pickling purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

KLONDYKE.—This variety is becoming very popular as a money maker with our truckers; fruit is long and straight, hard and very dark green color, making it a good shipping variety; early in maturing and very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE.—An improved strain of the old reliable white spine variety; the fruit is of good uniform shape, straight in growth, and rich dark green color; very popular variety with our truckers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN.—This is the best cucumber for all purposes; fruit grows ten to twelve inches long; straight and dark green in color; firm and crisp; a heavy bearer and good quality; the young fruit being very desirable for pickle. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

GHERKIN, or BURR CUCUMBER.—Small, round and prickly; used only for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

DAVIS PERFECT.—This is an early variety and makes long symmetrical fruit of deep green color, which it retains for a long time; considered one of the best table varieties, and is much thought of by our truckers; highly recommended. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Frequent, shallow cultivation of growing crops is the best antidote for droughts.

Collards

A fine winter vegetable, similar to cabbage, but does not make solid heads. Sow and cultivate like late cabbage.

NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM.—A short stem variety with large spreading leaves; very hardy and good flavored. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

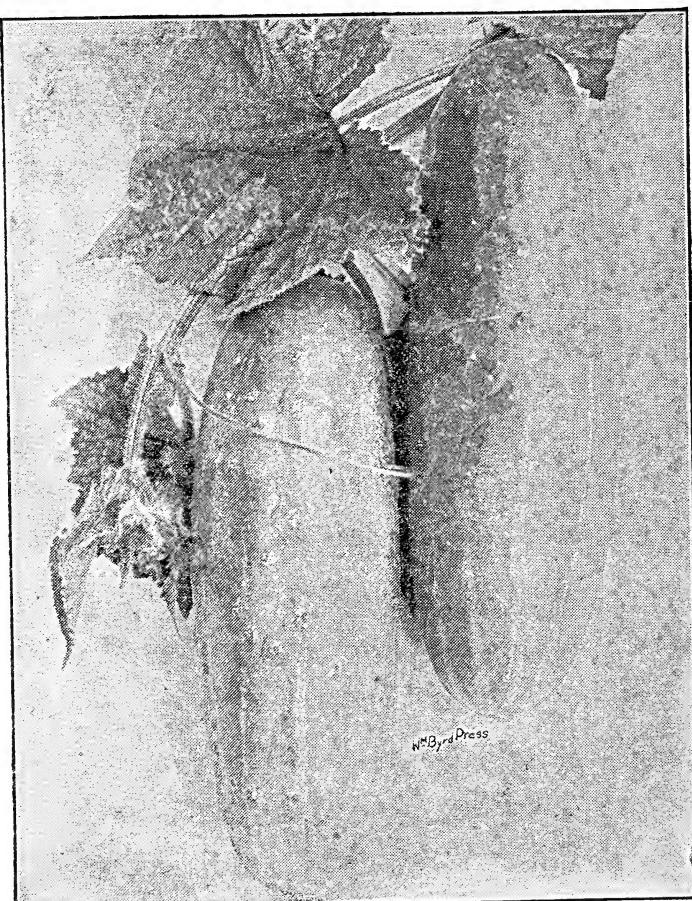
TRUE GEORGIA.—The old standard and most popular collard grown throughout the South, tall and long stemmed, good flavored and very hardy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

Corn Salad, or Fetticus

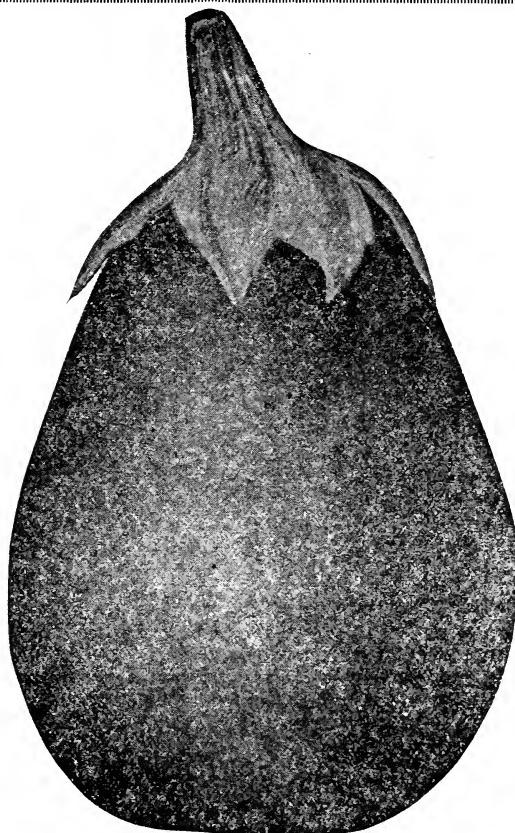
A very desirable salad; can be used like lettuce or cooked like spinach; to be sown in August and September for fall or spring use. Pkt., 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

Cress

WATER CRESS.—To be sown in the spring along edges of creek or pond. Only one sowing is necessary, as it increases and perpetuates itself; make a splendid salad and is considered quite a delicacy by a great many. Pkt. 10c.



Arlington White Spine.



Egg Plant

CULTURE.—Egg Plants do best in a deep rich loamy soil. In February or March sow in hotbeds, and when two inches high, transplant to good rich soil. After frost is past, set out three feet apart each way, and protect from bugs by dusting lightly with slugshot. One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants.

BLACK BEAUTY.—Two weeks earlier than any other variety; produces large, lustrous, purplish fruit of fine quality; a very desirable market and shipping variety. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE.—The best known and popular variety, vigorous and productive, fruit large sized; smooth, glossy, deep purplish skin. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Endive

CULTURE.—Sow in August in drills 18 inches apart, and thin out to blanch the heart. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

A most excellent salad or garnishing for the late summer and fall. Use same as lettuce.

GREEN CURLED.—Best variety; green, crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Gourds

DIPPER.—This gourd is used for making dippers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

NEST EGG.—This gourd makes a good nest egg which lasts for years. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

DISH CLOTH.—The lining of this gourd is used for making dish cloths and bath sponges. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS.—20c per dozen; 50 for 50c; 75c per 100.

Kale

CULTURE.—The Siberian and Scotch are the popular sorts for fall sowing; a limited quantity is also sown in the spring. Sow from August 15th to October 15th, either broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart and give some cultivation, and they will yield greens throughout the winter. Spring or Smooth Kale may be sown either in the fall or spring, making greens earlier than the winter sorts, but not of as fine quality. Spring sowings should be made in February and March. Sow 8 pounds per acre broadcast, 4 to 5 pounds in drills.

EARLY CURLED SIBERIAN.—A hardy, vigorous, spreading green kale, with leaves beautifully curled around edges. Will stand the winter without protection, and is the most generally used kale for truckers and home gardeners. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

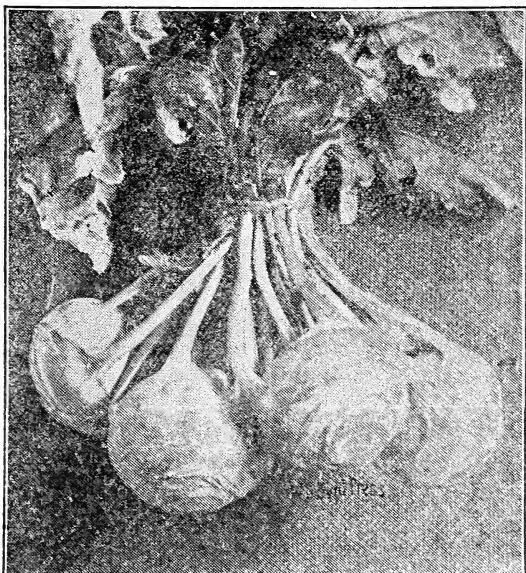
GREEN CURLED SCOTCH, or NORFOLK.—This is a dwarf spreading kale, very largely grown around Norfolk for shipping purposes. Leaves of deep green, beautifully curled and crimped. Hardy and can be grown without protection for winter. Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

SPRING KALE.—A quick growing smooth leaved variety. Very generally sown. Can be sown in fall or spring, being hardy enough to withstand the winter. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. at 20c per lb.

Kohl Rabi

Combines the flavor of cabbage and turnips and makes a splendid dish if used when the bulbs are 2 to 3 inches thick. Sow early in hotbed and transplant and sow outside in April in rows 18 inches apart, thinning to 8 inches; for Winter use, sow in June or July. Also makes fine stock food, yielding 300 to 400 bushels to the acre.

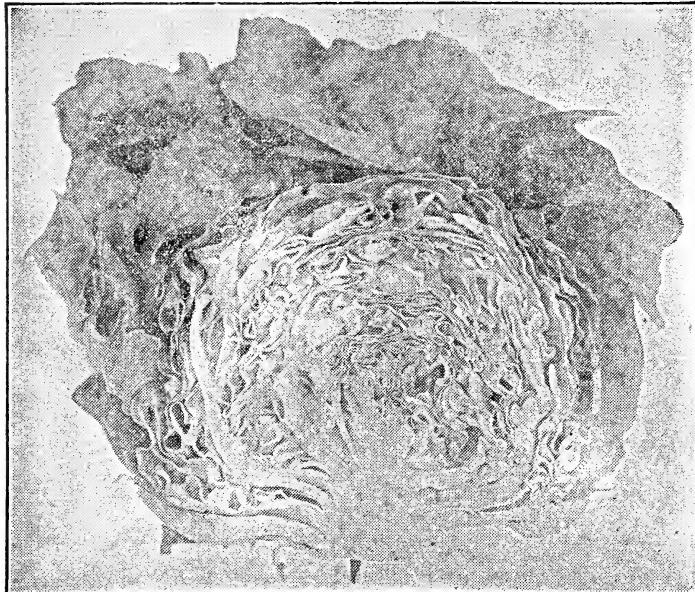
EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—The best variety for Virginia and the South; small top, flesh white, very tender; early to mature. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c.



Early White Vienna Kohl-Rabi.

Lettuce

Sow the seed at intervals of three weeks during the spring for a succession of lettuce, and transplant eight inches apart in beds or rows. Sow in July and August for fall crop, in September for winter and spring crops. For winter heading transplant September plants in cold-frames. One ounce produces 1,500 plants.



Early White Cabbage Lettuce.

MAY KING.—Makes large, round, solid heads. Extra fine for growing in cold frames. A very good all-round early lettuce. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

WHITE PARIS COS.—The best of the celery lettuce; forms large, light green, well folded heads of upright growth, and popular for its crispness and mild flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

EARLY WHITE CABBAGE.—

This is the best all-around lettuce in cultivation. Does well for early spring, summer and fall planting. Makes fine, large, solid heads with blanched hearts. Crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

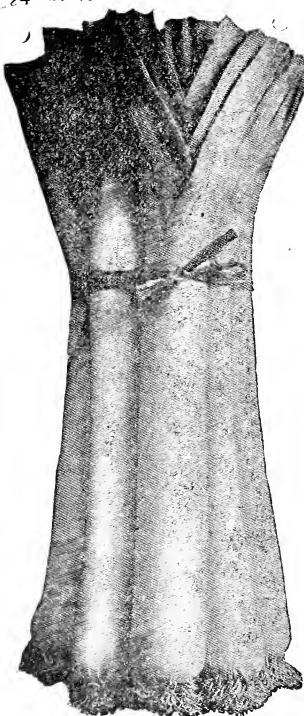
IMPROVED BIG BOSTON.—

This is a great favorite for forcing, and also does exceptionally well for outdoor planting for all seasons. Heads large, of fine appearance; crisp and tender, and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

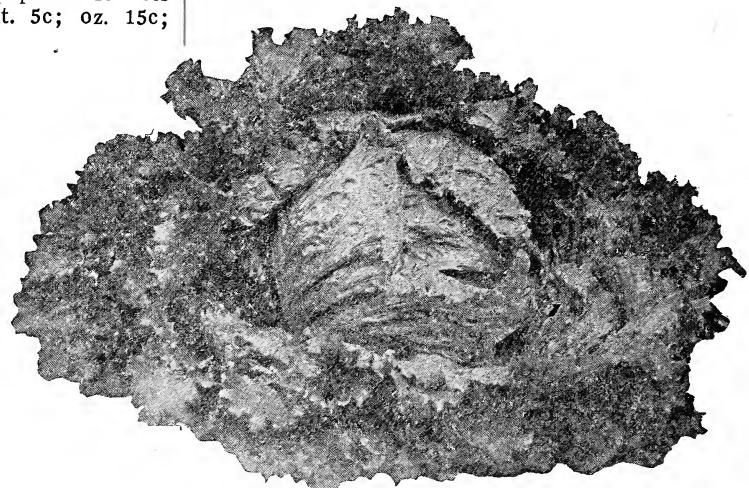
IMPROVED HANSON.—One of the best summer lettuce. Has large, solid, compact heads, tender and crisp; blanches well and withstands hot weather. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON.—Makes a well blanched, curly loose head; crisp and tender. Rapid growing. One of the best curled varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

GRAND RAPIDS.—A good curled leaved lettuce. Good for forcing, and does splendidly outdoors if sown in fall or early spring. Does not form heads, but makes a large, compact cluster, crimped around edges; crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.00.



American Flag Leek

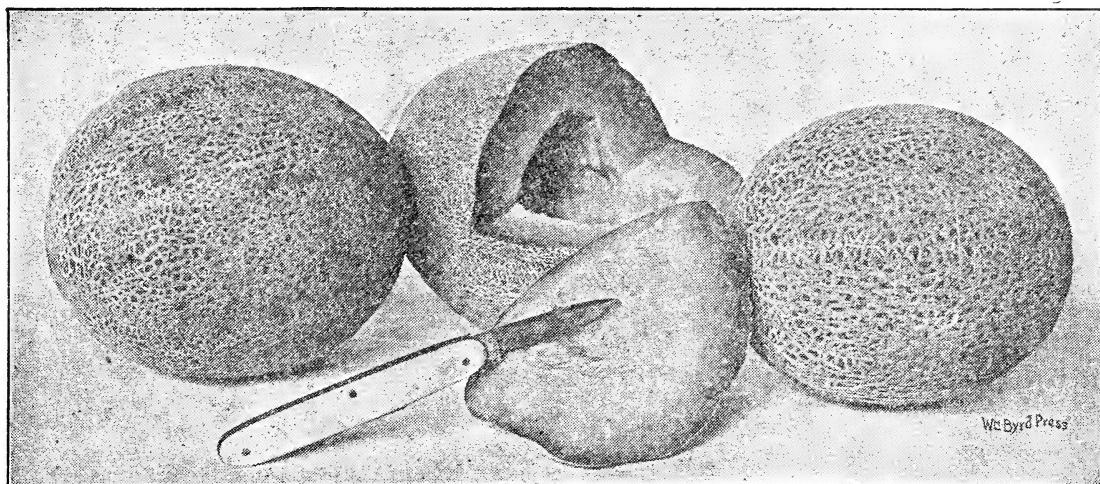


Leek

Culture.—Leek is generally considered superior to onions for soup-flavoring, etc. Sow as early as practicable in the Spring in a light, rich, moist soil in drills half an inch deep. When six or eight inches high, trim off the tops and roots, and transplant to rows one foot apart and six inches apart in the row, setting them three or four inches deep and earthing up as they grow, so that the necks will become well blanched. May also be sown in cold-frames in September, and the young plants transplanted in the fall or early spring to where they are to remain. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG.—This is the standard variety generally used. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

We pay postage on all orders for Vegetable Seeds in packages, ounce and one-quarter pound, at Catalogue prices. If ordered by parcel post, add 5 cents for first pound, and 1 cent for each additional pound. For postage on Peas, Beans and Corn, add 5 cents per pint, and 1 cent for each additional pint.



Knight Melon.

Cantaloupe, or Musk Melon

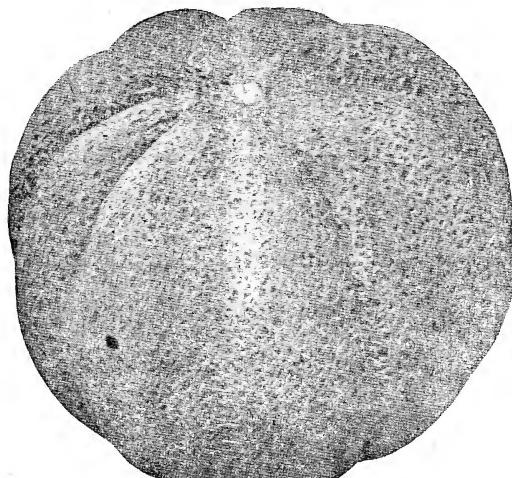
CULTURE.—Prepare hills 4 to 6 feet apart in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil, using well-rotted manure. When danger of frost is gone, plant 10 to 12 seeds one inch deep in each hill. To promote fruitfulness, pinch the vines when blossoming begins, and cultivate till the vines cover the ground. To combat insect attacks, dust with ashes, lime or road-dust. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds, one acre.

KNIGHT.—This is a splendid shipping melon. Somewhat earlier than Rocky Ford; medium sized, uniform in shape. Well netted, thick green flesh, and good quality. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

IMPROVED NETTED GEM.—An improvement on the old favorite. Fruit uniform and larger than the Rocky Ford and quality unsurpassed. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

EARLY HACKENSACK.—A large medium early melon, roughly netted, rather deeply ribbed. Splendid shipping and market melon. Fine quality. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

ANNE ARUNDEL.—An old standard variety, great favorite for shipping; medium to large sized, well netted and fine quality. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.



Early Hackensack.

TRUE ROCKY FORD.—This is the most popular of all cantaloupes; small, nearly round, very thickly netted; small seed cavity, and delicious in flavor. A money maker for truckers, and should be in every garden. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

EXTRA EARLY HANOVER.—This is the earliest cantaloupe in cultivation, being fully ten days ahead of the Rocky Ford; makes a medium sized melon, round, slightly flattened at ends, and well netted. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

BURRELL'S GEM.—Similar in appearance to the Netted Gem, but Pinkish flesh instead of green; well netted thin rind, very solid; exceptionally sweet flavored. A splendid variety for table use. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

LARGE HACKENSACK.—An extra large green fleshed variety, deep ribs, and heavily netted. Flesh thick, juicy and sweet; a splendid table melon. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

BANANA.—Grows 18 to 24 inches long. Thick flesh and of a most delicious flavor; very sweet. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

BURRELL'S GOLD LINED NETTED ROCK.—One of the finest strains of the Rocky Ford variety. Melons of fine green, thick flesh and very sweet. The seed cavity very small, the flavor is exquisite. A heavy yielder. One of the sweetest melons in cultivation. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1b., \$1.25.

BURRELL'S SELECTED ROCKY FORD.—Grown especially for us by originator. Seed saved from selected melons only. The very finest strain of Rocky Ford obtainable. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1b., \$1.25.

CHICAGO MARKET.—This we consider the best nutmeg melon, combining earliness of maturity, large and uniform size, thickly netted skin, small seed cavity, and deep green flesh. Melons grow four to five pounds in weight. Fine quality. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1b., 75c.

MONTREAL MARKET.—The largest of all nutmeg sorts. Fruit round, flattened at end with very broad ribs. Flesh green and of fine quality. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1b., 75c.



Tom Watson.

Watermelon

Cultivate like cantaloupes, but make the hills 12 feet apart. Do not plant near gourds or pumpkins. One ounce for 30 hills, 3 lbs. for acre.

HARRIS' EARLIEST.—The earliest variety grown, and a good melon for being so early. Medium large fruit, handsome in appearance, and first class quality. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

DUKE JONES.—A large round, dark green melon. Splendid shipper; flesh dark red; sweet and juicy. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

KOLB GEM.—Particularly fine shipping melon. The rind is exceptionally hard and firm. Bright red flesh and solid; heavy yielder. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

IMPROVED GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE.—This is an improved strain of the old standard Rattlesnake melon, and has all the fine qualities of same, combined with larger growth and unsurpassed flavor. A splendid melon for shipping or home use. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

TOM WATSON.—Decidedly the most popular melon grown. Large, long and dark green; fruit of exceptionally fine shipping quality. Rich red flesh solid, sweet and luscious. Good shipping, a good market, and a fine table melon. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET.—One of the most popular melons grown; dark green skin, thin rind, solid scarlet heart. Sweet crisp and melting flavor. One of the best melons grown. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

JACKSON. — An exceptionally sweet melon, and one of the best for table use. A long melon with mottled skin; ripens close to the rind. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

FLORIDA FAVORITE.—A splendid, large, long melon. Ripens early, thin rind and deliciously sweet. A good shipper and home melon. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c.

JORDON'S GRAY MONARCH. —One of the largest melons grown, and a splendid shipper. Long fruit with mottled gray color, good flavor. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

TRIUMPH.—A medium early, extra large melon of splendid quality. Dark green rind, with indistinct stripes; fine appearance. Flesh solid and sweet. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

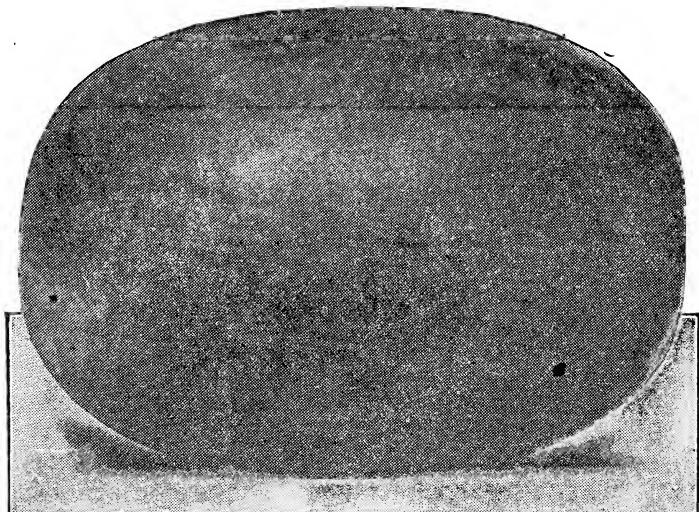
BRADFORD.—One of the best melons for home use or near by market, but not recommended as a shipping melon. Dark green rind with darker stripes; rather long. Remarkably tender and sweet. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

Okra

CULTURE.—When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills 3 feet apart, and when large enough thin out to 8 inches apart in the rows. To keep for the winter use, slice the pods when young and tender into narrow rings; string and hang in shade to dry. One ounce will sow 30 feet of drill.

WHITE VELVET.—A very prolific variety, bearing smooth white pods of splendid flavor. The most popular okra grown. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

TALL GREEN.—Produces in great abundance, dark green pods, of best quality. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.



Mustard

Grown and used like Spinach or Kale. Sow from February to April, or in September and October, broadcast or in drills. One ounce for 100-foot drill, 4 lbs. per acre broadcast.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED.—The most popu'ar curled mustard grown in the South; forms a great mass of leaves finely curled and crimped and of good flavor. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 80c.

Onion

CULTURE—Large Onions from Seed.—For best crop results, to grow large onions from seed the first year, sow in January and February in hot-beds, and as soon as the weather opens and the sets are the size of goose-quill, transplant to rows 12 inches apart and 4 to 6 inches between the onions. Transplanting is of decided benefit, increasing the yield considerably, in some instances double the yield being reported. They can also be sown in the open ground in February or March, and will make a good crop put in at this time. The Italian, Spanish and Bermuda varieties can also be sown in August or September, and transplanted about the end of October or early in November. Five or six pounds will sow an acre.

Growing Onion Sets from Seed.—To grow onion sets, sow in broad, wide rows, in March or early in April, 40 to 50 pounds per acre, and keep clean of weeds. In late summer, or whenever the tops die, remove the small bulbs, buttons or sets, to a dry place, spread them out thinly on trays made of laths, piling the trays one on top of another, separated by blocks, so that the air can circulate freely between them. The larger sets should be sold for pickling, and only the smallest retained for planting.

PRIZE TAKER.—One of the best of the Spanish varieties. Skin is rich, yellow straw color. Flesh pure white, mild and tender. Pkt., 5c; Oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL.—The quickest growing of all white sorts, makes large pearly onions. Tender, mild and of excellent flavor. Seed can be sown thickly in the spring; sets raised and planted out in fall, and large onions will be ready in spring, before any other variety. Pkt., 5c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

SILVER SKIN, or WHITE PORTUGAL.—Flesh and skin pure white; flavor mild and sweet. Grows to a good size and ripens early and evenly. Makes a good onion for bunching; for table use, and for pickling purposes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.—The best known red variety. Grown to a large size flattened on ends, but thick. A very hardy, solid and good keeping onion. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.25.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.—The best known and most largely grown onion. Grows to good size, and ripens solid and heavy. Pkt., 5c; Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

Onion Sets

Prices on Onion Sets Fluctuate. Current Prices on Request.

YELLOW DANVERS.—Qt. 20c; pk. \$1.00; bushel, \$3.25.

RED WETHERSFIELD.—Qt. 20c; pk. \$1.00; bushel, \$3.25.

SILVER SKIN.—Qt. 25c; pk. \$1.25; bu. \$4.00.

POTATO or HILL ONION.—Sold out until fall.

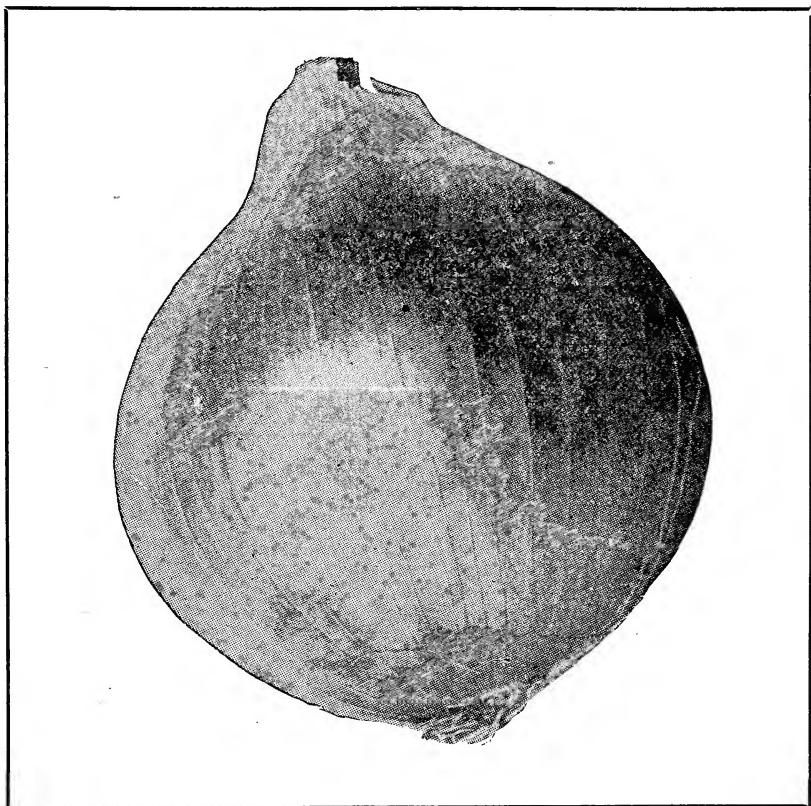
EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL.—For fall planting only. Prices on application in season.

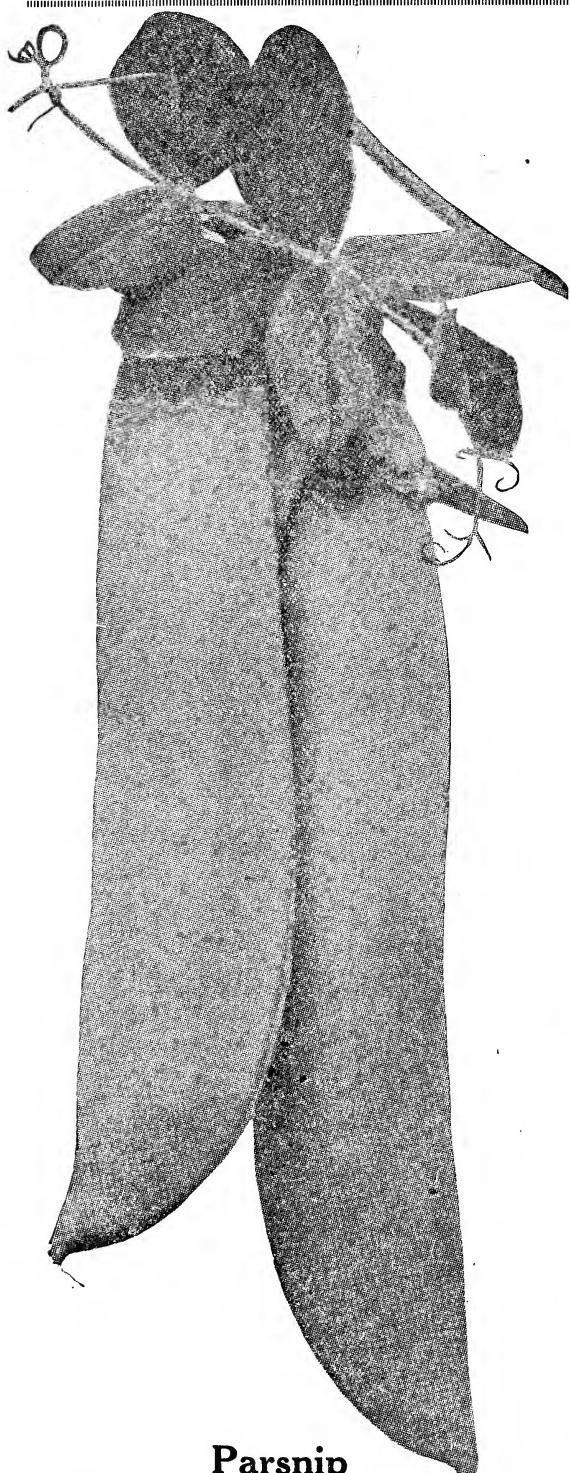
Parsley

CULTURE.—For spring seeding, sow in February, March or early in April. Soak a few hours, and then sow in rows a foot apart, and cover about half an inch. Parsley is slow to germinate, sometimes two or three weeks in coming up. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED.—Beautifully curled and crimped, and the favorite for garnishing and flavoring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

PLAIN or SMOOTH LEAVED.—A very hardy variety; somewhat stronger in flavor than the curled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.





Parsnip

CULTURE.—A rich sandy loam, deeply worked, is the best for parsnips. Sow in the spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, and cover lightly. Parsnip seed is very slow in germinating, especially when the ground is dry. When two inches high, thin out to 4 or 6 inches apart. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill; five pounds to the acre.

IMPROVED SUGAR or HOLLOW CROWN.—The standard variety; smooth, tapering roots, and of good flavor. Fine for both table and stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c.

Garden Peas

CULTURE.—Peas succeed best in light, rich loamy soil which has been manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties in the spring as soon as the ground can be worked, in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, 2 inches deep, giving the taller varieties more room between the rows. The wrinkled varieties are tender, and should be planted later than the smooth kinds. For a succession, plant every two weeks. The dwarf varieties can be planted in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. Peas grown as a market crop are rarely ever staked, but when the taller varieties are grown for private use, it is a good plan to sow them in double rows and stake with brush. They should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during growth. One and a half bushels are required to plant one acre, one quart to plant 100 feet of drill.

TELEPHONE.—One of the most popular of the wrinkled sorts. Fine sugary flavor; large pods, and a good bearer. One of the best varieties for main crop. Height about 4 ft. Pt. 20c; qt. 40c; pk. \$3.00; bu. \$11.00.

EXTRA EARLY ALASKA.—This pea is more generally grown by market gardeners and truckers than any other; extra early in maturity and very prolific. Well filled pods of beautiful green color, which they retain longer than other varieties. Pt. 20c; qt. 35c; pk. \$2.25; bu. \$8.50.

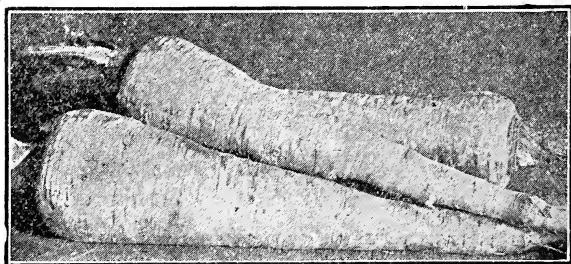
GRADUS or PROSPERITY.—The best early wrinkled. Pods are large and well filled and of unsurpassed quality. Can be sown earlier than most wrinkled varieties. Pt. 20c; qt. 40c; peck \$3.00; bu. \$11.00.

PHILADELPHIA EXTRA EARLY.—The old standard extra early variety. Very similar to first and best, and about the same in quality and height. Pt. 20c; qt. 40c; pk. \$2.75; bu. \$10.00.

FIRST AND BEST.—A very desirable strain of extra early peas, and popular with truckers. Height, two to two and one-half feet. Pt. 20c; qt. 40c; pk. \$2.75; bu. \$10.00.

BLACK EYE MARROWFAT.—Very largely grown for late crop for market or home use. Very hardy, vigorous and productive. Grows from three to five feet high. Pt. 15c; qt. 30c; pk. \$2.00; bu. \$7.75.

CLAUDIT.—In general habit and height of vine resembling Alaska, ripening almost at the same time, but with much longer, broader pods. Pods 3 inches in length, straight, handsomely shaped, and well filled at the point. Seed round, light green, dented, height two and one-half feet. Pt. 20c; qt. 35c; pk. \$2.75.



Pepper

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbed in February or March, and transplant to open ground in May in rows 2 to 3 feet apart, 15 inches between the plants; or when the ground becomes warm, sow in open ground and set out as above. When about six inches high, apply liquid manure or some good fertilizer.

CHINESE GIANT.—An enormous, sweet pepper, growing from 12 to 15 inches in circumference. Plants grow about 2 ft. high and are very prolific. Flesh tender, mild and sweet. Used for slicing like tomatoes or stuffed as mangoes. Very desirable. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50.

PIMENTO.—This is the mildest-flavored of all peppers, is entirely free of the pungent flavor which so many consider undesirable, is heart-shaped, perfectly smooth, bright scarlet color and very productive. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

LARGE BELL or BULL NOSE.—An old standard sweet pepper. Ripens early and uniformly. Flesh of excellent quality, and largely used in salads. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

LONG RED CAYENNE.—The standard hot pepper. Making long, slender, bright red pods about 3 to 4 inches long. Used in the green and ripe state for pickling and seasoning. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.



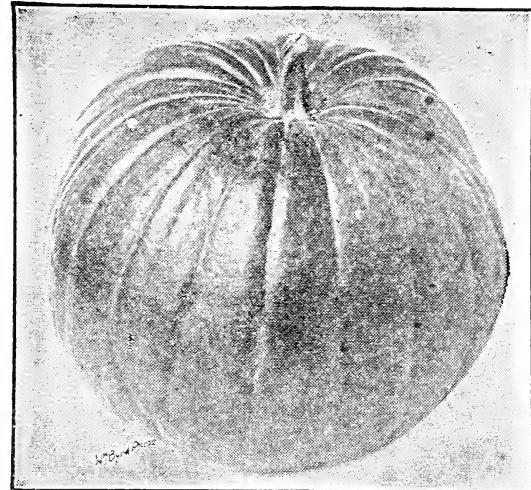
RUBY GIANT.—Not quite as large as Chinese Giant, but very at. active in appearance and very prolific. Flesh mild and sweet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25.

RED CHILI.—A splendid hot pepper for making sauce and pepper vinegar. Pods grow about an inch long, and when ripe have a brilliant scarlet color. Very prolific. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

Pumpkin

CULTURE.—Plant in May, in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Put 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, and cultivate till the vines get strong, when they should be thinned out, leaving two or three of the strongest in each hill. When planted in corn plant at the same time as the corn, in every fourth row, 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows, letting the hill of pumpkins take the place of a hill of corn. One ounce will plant 20 hills; three pounds, one acre.

LARGE CHEESE.—An exceedingly large pumpkin; for both table and stock. Very thick flesh; sweet and of fine quality and a good keeper. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.



VIRGINIA MAMMOTH.—This is undoubtedly the finest pumpkin raised; Growing to an enormous size; its keeping qualities are unexcelled and it is adapted to most any climate or soil. Fruit is oval shaped. Rich golden color; flesh of fine flavor, and a very desirable pumpkin for table as well as stock use. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

SUGAR or PIE.—A small sweet pumpkin used mainly for making pies. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

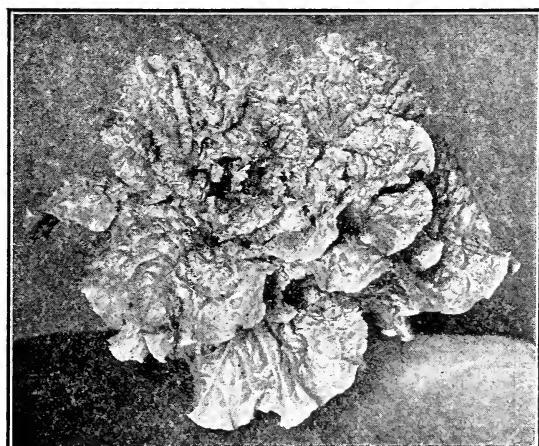
CORNFIELD PUMPKIN.—Used mainly for stock feeding. Planted in corn fields making enormous crops with little cultivation. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

Spinach

Sow early in spring in rich soil in drills 1 inch deep, two feet between the rows. For winter or spring crop, sow in September and October. One ounce for 100-foot drill; 20 lbs. to an acre.

NORFOLK SAVOY OR BLOOMSDALE.—The best variety for fall or spring seeding. Quick growth, hardy; beautifully curled leaves. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

LONG STANDING.—Leaves thick and fleshy; not liable to run to seed quickly. A good variety; can be sown fall or spring.





Radish

To be tender and crisp, Radishes must be grown quickly, and this requires rich soil and moisture. Begin as early as possible in spring and sow at intervals of about 10 days in a light, rich, deeply worked soil. Can also be forced in hotbeds. For fall and winter sow in August and September. One ounce sows fifty feet.

EARLY FORCING SCARLET GLOBE.—The earliest radish and best for forcing. Small top, bright red color. Beautiful appearance. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP.—A quick growing round red radish with small top. Crisp and tender. A good variety for outdoor planting. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

GOLDEN GLOBE SUMMER.—The best summer radish. Round shape, golden yellow in color. Crisp and tender. Withstands hot weather. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—A white tipped olive shaped variety, and one of the best forcing radish. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c.

EARLY WHITE TIPPED SCARLET.—Very early, round shape, scarlet roots with white tip; attractive appearance. Quality crisp, tender and mild. A favorite with truckers. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c.

EARLY WHITE TURNIP.—Pure white turnip shaped radish. Early in maturity and of good flavor. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

CRIMSON GIANT GLOBE.—A large early variety. Round with deep crimson color. Tender and crisp. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

LONG SCARLET.—A long, smooth, bright scarlet radish. Very attractive in appearance; crisp and tender. Fine for forcing. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

ROSE CHINA WINTER.—The best winter variety. Cylindrical in shape, rose color. Flesh white. Keeps crisp and tender throughout the winter. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

WHITE STRASBURG.—Large; long, with solid meat. Pure white in color. A splendid variety for summer and fall. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

Rhubarb

Set out in the early Spring or Fall in deep worked soil four feet apart each way. Mulch freely with manure or coarse litter. After stalks are well rooted and have grown freely, they may be used, and with care will last for years.

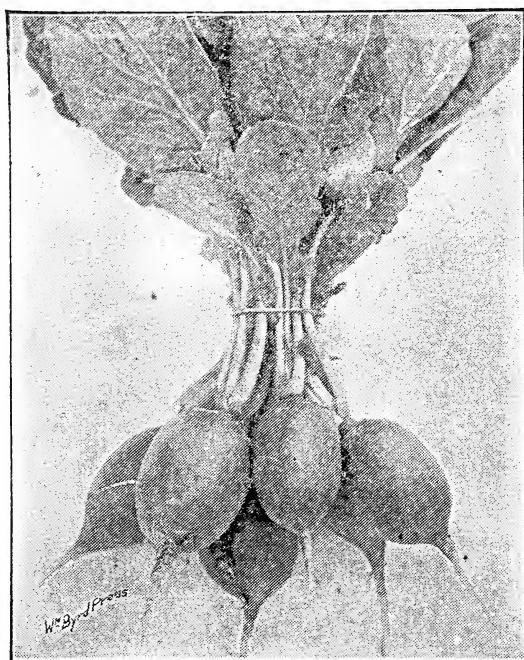
LINNAEUS.—The best variety grown. Makes fleshy stalks of best quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

RHUBARB ROOTS.—10c each; \$1.00 per doz.

Salsify or Oyster Plant

CULTURE.—Sow in March or April in a rich, light, deeply worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure; it will make the roots ill-shaped and uneven. Cultivate often to keep down weeds. It is perfectly hardy, and may remain out all winter. Can also be sown in May and June, provided we get seasonable weather or boards be used to get the seeds up and shade the young sprouts until they get well established. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; eight lbs. to one acre.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND.—Largest and best variety, vigorous grower, with long, large white tapering roots. Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$1.75.



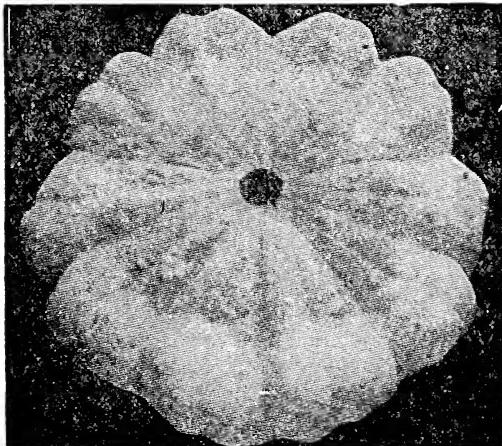
Early Forcing Scarlet Globe.

Squash or Cymling

CULTURE.—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing well-rotted manure with the soil in each hill. Plant eight or ten seeds to the hill; the bush varieties 4 to 6 feet apart, the running sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving three of the strongest plants in each hill. Summer sorts, one ounce to forty hills, four to six pounds to an acre; winter sorts, one ounce to ten hills, four to five pounds to an acre.

EARLY WHITE BUSH.—The standard White Bush squash or cymbling. Grown extensively by truckers for main crop. Very prolific and an excellent shipper. Also grown for hog feed. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 90c.

HUBBARD SQUASH.—One of the best winter varieties. Heavy fruit of bright orange flesh, fine grains, sweet and richly flavored, a good keeper, and unsurpassed for squash pies. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.



Early White Bush.

EVER BEARING.—A large white squash similar in appearance to White Bush. Not as early, but more prolific, and will continue to bear during the whole summer. Also known as Running Squash. Used extensively for stock feeding. (Crop failed.)



Giant Summer Crookneck.

EARLIEST PROLIFIC WHITE BUSH.—This is the earliest variety of white bush squash in cultivation, and is a money maker for truckers. Ten days earlier than Early White Bush; same growth and same shape fruit. Scallops not so pronounced; flesh thick, firm and very tender. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK.—A beautiful variety for summer crop, bears early and continues through the summer. Of true crookneck type; rich golden yellow color. Thickly warted and of excellent table qualities. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

Disking Land at Wrong Time Cause of Heavy Loss to Farmers

Do not harrow or disk your land immediately after plowing—let it rest at least 12 to 15 days, according to the season, to allow the air to penetrate, the weeds to rot, foul seeds to sprout, and the microbes to multiply; a process of fermentation called ripening, and without which you cannot have your land in proper physical condition any more than you can have good bread without leaven; you can give your land the proper chemical condition at any time by simply applying your 2-8-2, 3-8-3, or other commercial fertilizers, but the proper physical condition cannot be obtained by sheer force, you cannot push it; like dough, it must have the required time to rise or ripen.

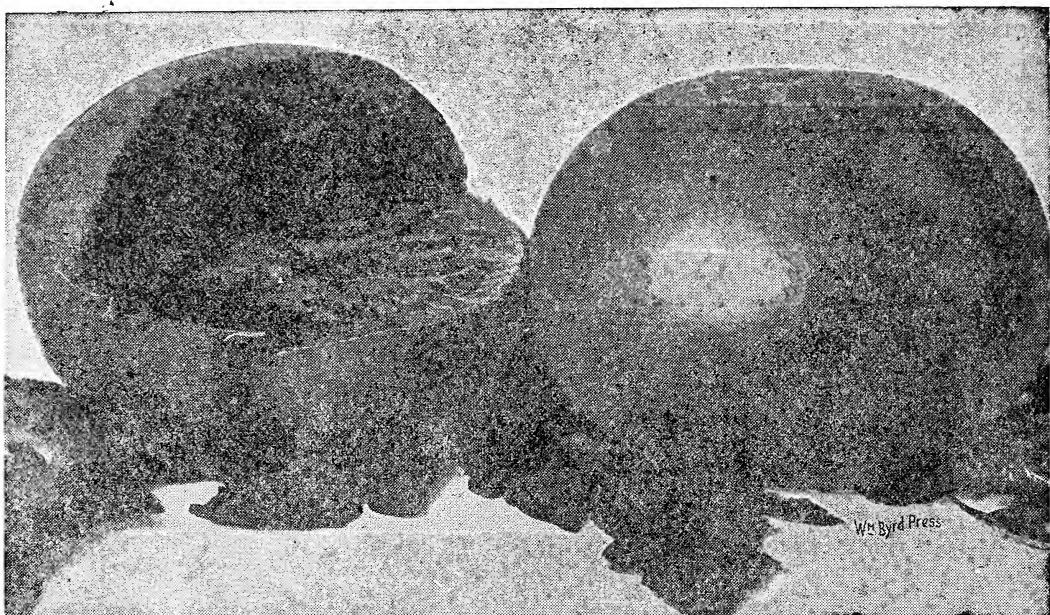
After allowing this process of fermentation to take its course, your land is ready for disk or harrow; these are two great instruments for the farm, but in the hands of the farmer who does not know when his land is ripe or does not allow it time to ripen, they can do much harm, and if the farmer neglects to give his land the above mentioned opportunity of ripening, it should be no surprise to him to find the same sour, constipated and unclean; onions, cockrel and patridge, peas in his wheat fields, cheat and onions in his oats, plantain and wild carrots in his clover, and weeds and grass everywhere.

Let your land ripen before disking, and you will have better and cleaner crops, and less work to keep them clean.

TO INSURE A STAND OF CRIMSON CLOVER.

Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. Buckwheat per acre with your early seedings of Crimson Clover. The Buckwheat affords protection for the clover from the hot sun, and furnishes a good crop of fine chicken feed, which can be harvested without detriment to the growing clover.

We pay postage on all orders for Vegetable Seeds in packages, ounce and one-quarter pound, at Catalogue prices. If ordered by parcel post, add 5 cents for first pound, and 1 cent for each additional pound. For postage on Peas, Beans and Corn, add 5 cents per pint, and 1 cent for each additional pint.



The Ponderosa.

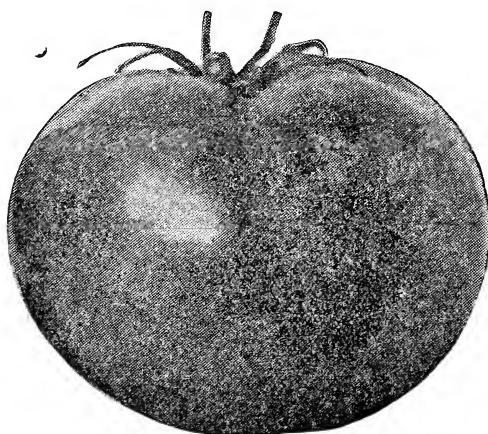
Tomato

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds or shallow boxes in the house early in the spring, transplanting in the beds to promote root growth, and when danger of frost is over, set 3 to 4 feet apart outside. Expose to the air as much as possible to harden them, and water freely when transplanting, shading them in a few days from the sun until thoroughly established. Earliness may be promoted by growing in pots, shifting to larger size as they become filled with roots. Earlier fruits may also be had by allowing only the original stem to bear. If the plants are staked, they may be grown closer together and produce more perfect fruits.

JUNE PINK.—Considered an improvement on Earliana. Extra early with beautiful pink color. Medium size, smooth and prolific. Pkt., 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; 1 lb. \$3.00.

EARLY ACME.—Medium early and will continue to bear until frost. One of the oldest varieties in cultivation, but one of the best. Purple in color; almost round. Smooth, solid and of good flavor. Never failing favorite. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.75.

YELLOW PEAR.—Small pear shaped variety, used for preserving. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.



Early Acme Tomato.

MATCHLESS.—One of the best main crop tomatoes. Very solid; few seed; large smooth fruit. As a main crop, it is unsurpassed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50.

EARLIANA (Special Strain).—A standard extra-early variety. Largely grown by market gardeners. Bright red, smooth and attractive in appearance. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; 1 lb. \$3.00.

BONNIE BEST.—A large, early, smooth, bright red tomato. Medium in size. Uniform and attractive. Growing in favor for market and home use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

NEW STONE.—Considered the best tomato for main and late crop. Large, solid, bright scarlet. Very firm, uniform and hardy. Pkt., 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

PONDEROSA.—An extra large and very handsome, bright red tomato. Flesh thick, solid and of fine quality. Especially recommended for home gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.

GOLDEN PONDEROSA.—One of the largest of the yellow tomatoes; very handsome, solid and smooth; very productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Bright Tobacco Seed

WARNE.—A splendid variety for bright yellow wrappers. Grown to a large size, of medium breadth, and very fine grained. Thick and silky; makes the finest quality leaf. Oz., 25c.

IMPROVED YELLOW ORONOKO.—Developed from the old standard yellow Oronoko, and more extensively planted than any other variety of the yellow type. Of large, erect growth, broad leaves and fine texture. Oz., 25c.

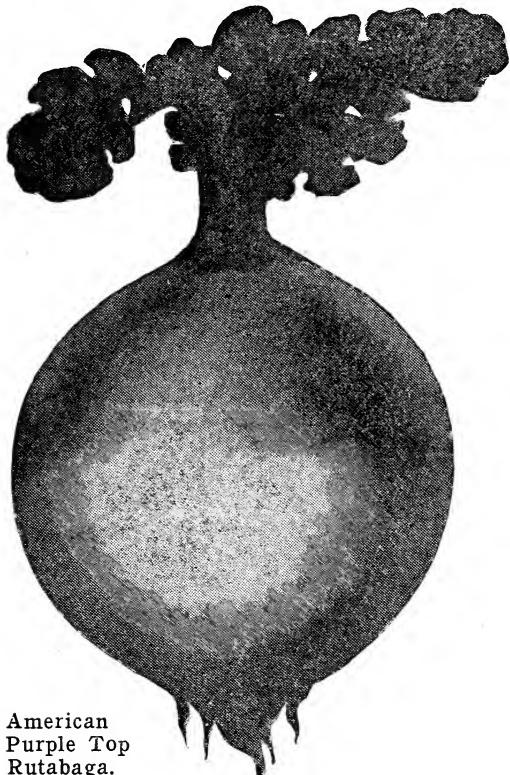
SLATE'S IMPROVED GOLD LEAF.—This is conceded to be the best bright tobacco on the market, and is fast replacing all other varieties. It can be topped higher than other varieties, and will still retain its size and weight of leaf. The leaf is long, broad, and very similar in shape to that of the Warne, but less inclined to have green shoulders. Oz., 50c.

Turnip and Ruta Baga

CULTURE.—Spring sowing should be put in early so that they will attain a good size before hot weather, otherwise they will become tough and bitter. For spring sowing the Milans or other early varieties are best. For the regular crop, sow the early sorts in July or August, the later sorts during August, and the salad varieties during August and September. Sow either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, thinning out to 6 inches, and roll the ground after sowing. Rutabagas should be sown in July and early in August, and earthed up as they grow. Sow 1½ pounds to the acre in drills, 2 lbs. broadcast; salad turnips 3 lbs. to the acre.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH.—An extra early pure white flat growing variety. Recommended for early market. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

EARLY PURPLE TOP STRAPLEAF.—Flat, white with purple top. Fine grained and tender. Used for early market and table. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.



American
Purple Top
Rutabaga.

IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE.—The most popular turnip for market and table use. Makes large, globe shaped roots, pure white, with purple top. A heavy yielder and unsurpassed in quality. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE.—Makes large, round, handsome, white roots, excellent for table and stock. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

WHITE EGG.—A quick growing, egg shaped, pure white variety. Very sweet, firm, and mild. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

LONG WHITE COW HORN.—A very attractive quick growing turnip. Used especially for stock feeding. Oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

LARGE YELLOW, or AMBER GLOBE.—Of large size, globe shaped, solid yellow flesh, green top. Fine for table and stock. Keeps firm and sweet throughout the winter. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

YELLOW ABERDEEN, PURPLE TOP.—A splendid keeping variety with firm, solid, yellow meat. Keeps throughout the winter, and especially recommended for stock feeding. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP RUTABAGA.—An improved strain of the finest yellow fleshed rutabaga grown. Hardy, sweet and a good keeper. Oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

Salad Varieties

SOUTHERN PRIZE, or DIXIE.—Considered the best salad variety known. Very hardy, withstands cold, and makes beautiful luxuriant salad. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

SEVEN TOP.—The old standard popular salad variety, grown exclusively for this purpose. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 90c.

Herbs

LAVENDER—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

SWEET MARJORAM—Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

SAGE—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

THYME—Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

SAVORY—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

DILL—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

CARAWAY—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

HIGH-GRADE PLANT FOOD FOR VEGETABLE AND FLOWER GARDENS

For the convenience of small gardeners, we offer this High-Grade Guano in five and ten-pound packages.
PRICE: Per 5-lb. bag, 75c.; per 10-lb. bag, \$1.25.

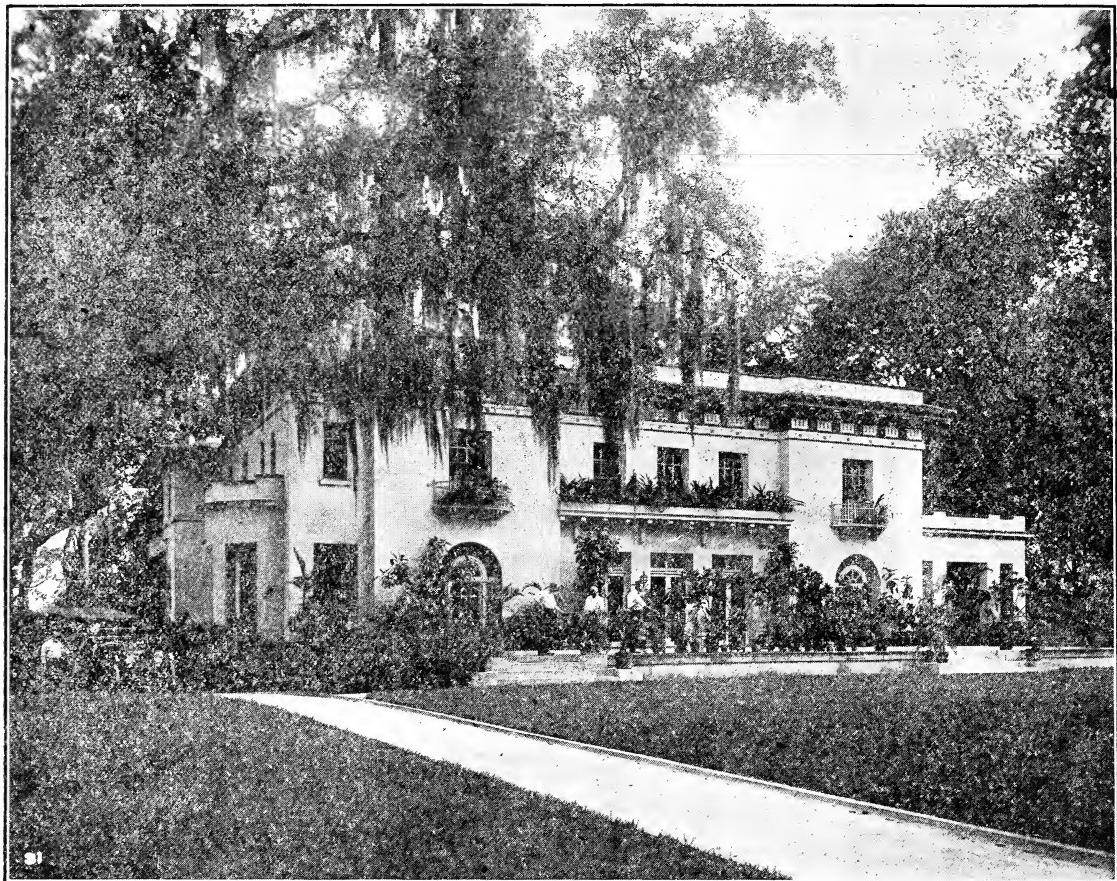
W. GROSSMANN & SON'S SELECTED STRAIN OF CASEY'S PURE-BRED CORN

Our grower of Casey's Pure-Bred Corn, Mr. Allen Temple, of Prince George County, Va., has harvested in 1918 one of the finest crops of this variety of corn ever grown. Mr. Temple has been growing and carefully selecting Casey's Pure-Bred for the last five years, and we feel confident that we are in a position to offer to our customers for this season a strain of Casey's which is unequalled in the State of Virginia. Through careful selection, Mr. Temple has eliminated any cross or mixture of other varieties, and his strain retains entirely only the meritorious characteristics of Casey's.

Casey's Pure-Bred is acknowledged the best all-around corn for Virginia, being of medium growth, medium early in maturity and making large-sized and well-filled ears of superior quality grain.

PRICE: Per quart, 25 cents, postage prepaid. By freight or express, per peck, \$1.00; per bushel, \$3.50.

We pay postage on all orders for Vegetable Seeds in packages, ounce and one-quarter pound, at Catalogue prices. If ordered by parcel post, add 5 cents for first pound, and 1 cent for each additional pound. For postage on Peas, Beans and Corn, add 5 cents per pint, and 1 cent for each additional pint.



Lawn Grasses and Requisites

PREPARATION AND CARE OF LAWNS.

In order to secure a satisfactory lawn thorough preparation of the soil is absolutely necessary. The ground should be deeply plowed or spaded, thoroughly pulverized and raked, removing all roots, sticks and stones. After getting the ground perfectly in A1 condition, the seed should be sown at the rate of one pound to 300 sq. ft. From 60 to 70 lbs. to the acre. After the seed is sown, the lawn should be gone over with a heavy roller, or if the ground is too wet, the seed should be raked in lightly with a small hand rake. It is best not to use stable manure unless thoroughly rotted, as the same contains numerous seeds which prove a menace to lawns. The best months for seeding are February, March, April, September, October and November. To renew old lawns, rake over the bare and thin spots with a sharp rake, and sow fresh seed, covering the same by reraking, and applying roller.

GROSSMANN'S EVERGREEN LAWN MIXTURE.—This special mixture is composed of the very highest grades and most suitable grasses in proper proportion to insure a permanent, smooth and velvety lawn. It is well adapted to various soils, and will last forever with proper care and attention. We recommend this lawn grass to all who are in position to give their lawns proper attention, and who desire the finest texture, color and permanency of lawn. Price per lb. 30c; 4 lbs. \$1.00; bu. (20 lbs.) \$4.50.

PURE RAW BONE MEAL.—The best and most permanent fertilizer for lawns. Should be used freely in the preparation of new lawns, and should be applied at regular intervals to old and established lawns. 6-lb. pkg. 25c; 50-lb. bag, \$3.25; 200-lb. bag, \$6.00.

SHADY LAWN GRASS.—This is a special mixture of grasses peculiarly adapted to shady lawns, and will do well under trees and shrubs. Price per lb. 25c; 5 lbs. for \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

PURE LAND PLASTER.—Very beneficial to lawns if applied as a top dressing during the summer whenever the lawns have been cut, retaining and holding the moisture in the land. Price: 2001lb. bag, \$1.50.

GROSSMANN'S PERMANENT LAWN MIXTURE.—This mixture of grasses is recommended for country lawns, large areas, and in instances where the facilities for watering and taking care of the same are not as perfect as the city. The mixture consists of hardy grasses combined so as to make a permanent, smooth, green sod, withstanding heat and droughts of summer, as well as cold of winter. Price per lb. 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE.—A splendid top dressing for lawns, adding new life and strength to the grass. Apply broadcast on lawns and rake in with a sharp tooth rake. Per 100-lb. bag, \$2.50.

GRAINS & GRASSES

THE SEEDING OF GRASS AND CLOVERS

To begin with, let us bear in mind that land requires as much careful preparation and attention for the seeding of these field crops, as it does for the smallest vegetable seeds, and that we cannot expect to harvest two to three tons of hay per acre on land that has not had the proper treatment and nourishment. We should get out of the old habit of making up our mind at the last moment to put this or that piece of land in grass or clover, because, as a rule, this or that land is not in proper condition for seeding; we should try to look and plan ahead from year to year, so our land may be ready and in such physical condition as to insure good returns for what we have done for it.

PREPARATION OF LAND

Begin the preparation of land by feeding it, viz.: Adding humus through green fallow crops, such as cowpeas, crimson clover, vetch, etc.; any of these crops will more than pay for themselves in either cured or green feed, and the stubble turned under will enrich the soil in nitrogen and humus, as these plants obtain their supply of nitrogen from the air and give it to the soil. Should the land be thin, an application of three to four hundred pounds of acid phosphate per acre will help to give these crops sufficient growth for the purposes desired.

Having supplied the land with food in the form of humus, we should give it a sweetener—Lime—an application of 1,000 to 2,000 pounds per acre, according to the character of the soil, will aid the land to digest the food given it, and will render available for the use of the grass and clover plants, the various plant foods contained in the soil. This application of lime should be turned under with the green fallow, or when land is disked preparatory for seeding. A further application of 400 to 500 pounds of Pure Raw Bone Meal per acre at seeding time will increase the yield of hay and give longer life to the plants.

PLOWING, DISKING AND SEEDING

In the seeding of grass and clovers, a firm, well-prepared seed bed is a most important factor, and to obtain this the land should be deeply fallowed and allowed to remain so for at least two weeks before touching further. This allows the ground to settle, weed seeds to sprout (which are afterwards killed by disking), and the air to penetrate the soil thoroughly; after this has

been accomplished, disk the land thoroughly until the surface is in first-class condition; then sow the seed carefully, preferably with a Cahoon Seeder, and cover lightly to a depth of about one-half inch; then run the roller over the whole, unless the land is too wet or inclined to bake.

TIME OF SEEDING

Grass and clovers can be seeded in Spring, in February, March and April, or in Fall, during the months of September and October. In Fall seeding it is customary to sow either oats, wheat or rye with it, which method affords two crops on same land, the grain crop being harvested in early summer, and a cutting of hay being made later in the season. However, it is our belief that better results are obtained by seeding without grain, as generally the grain crop is removed from land during a hot dry spell, and the grass plants, tender from being shaded by the grain, are more or less damaged and killed by the hot sun, the result often being a poor stand, and consequently a short hay crop. A point in favor of the grain addition, however, is the protection the same affords the young grass during the winter.

Grass and Clover Mixtures

We very strongly advise mixtures of Grasses and Clovers in place of only one variety, as being productive of better quality and heavier yields of hay, and better and more permanent pasture, but care should be taken to use such varieties together as will suit the same soil and mature at about the same time, in order to secure the full benefit of growth and feeding value of each variety. Grossmann's Special Clover and Grass Mixtures are not put up by guesswork or by inexperienced novices in the seed business, but are the results of actual and practical experiences and careful tests for thirty years, and the various grasses and clovers are used in such combinations and proportions as have been proven to give the best results for the purposes intended. The following four mixtures are especially recommended for the purposes as designated, as they have been thoroughly tested for years with never failing results. Thousands of pounds of these mixtures are sown by our farmers each year, and we are constantly receiving unsolicited praise and words of satisfaction from those who are using them.

TRY THIS AS A HAY CROP

Sow in September, per acre: 2 bus. Rust Proof or Appler Oats with 10 lbs. Hairy Vetch, disk in, then drag, and sow 10 lbs. White Bloom Crimson Clover and brush in; the following June you can cut 1½ to 2 tons of the very best quality hay without robbing the land, as the leguminous properties of the Vetch and Clover leave the soil in fine condition for the following crop. Can be followed with Corn, Cowpeas or late Irish Potatoes.

W. Grossmann & Son's Special Clover and Grass Mixtures

The following mixtures and formulas are prepared only for such lands as have been properly treated, and are in the proper physical and chemical condition to grow grasses and clovers. Do not attempt to grow hay or make permanent pastures on lands deficient in proper drainage and humus. You are wasting your time and your seed, both of which are very important factors in the agricultural world; especially so in these times of war. One acre properly prepared will produce more hay than three acres of ordinary land; and you will save two-thirds labor, two-thirds time, and two-thirds of the cost of seed, with same results.

Our Upland Pasture Mixture

Recommended for permanent pasture on light, loamy uplands, but will also make a good crop if desired to cut.

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. per acre. Price per lb. 25c; per 100 lbs. \$23.00.

Our Lowland Pasture Mixture

Recommended for permanent pasture for stiff, heavy, or low lands, but will also make good hay crops.

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. per acre. Price per lb. 25c; per 100 lbs. \$21.00.

Our Upland Hay Mixture

This mixture is especially recommended for hay crops on light or loamy uplands, where it will always yield abundantly. Can also be used for permanent pasture.

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. per acre. Price per lb. 28c; per 100 lbs. \$26.00.

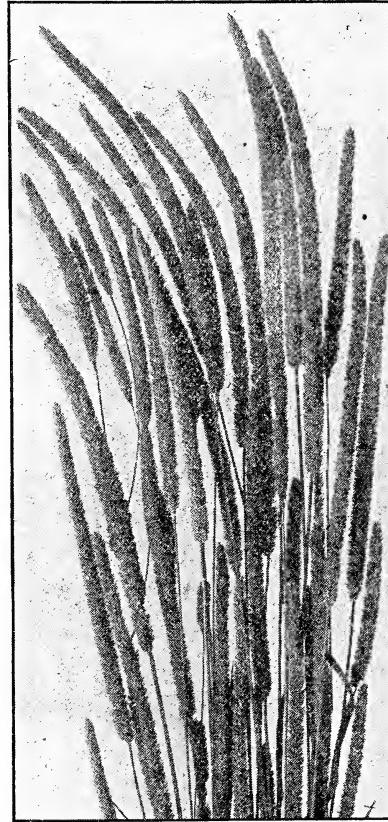
Our Lowland Hay Mixture

This mixture is especially proportioned for hay crop on stiff, heavy, or low lands, but will also make good pasture, or can be turned into pasture after cutting off hay crop.

Sow 30 lbs. per acre. Price per lb. 25c; per 100 lbs. \$22.00.

Grasses

Prices on all Field Seeds are constantly fluctuating, and are subject to change without notice. We will gladly quote lowest current prices at any time on application. Prices in this catalogue are prevailing January 1, 1919, and are based on seeds of highest quality in germination and purity.



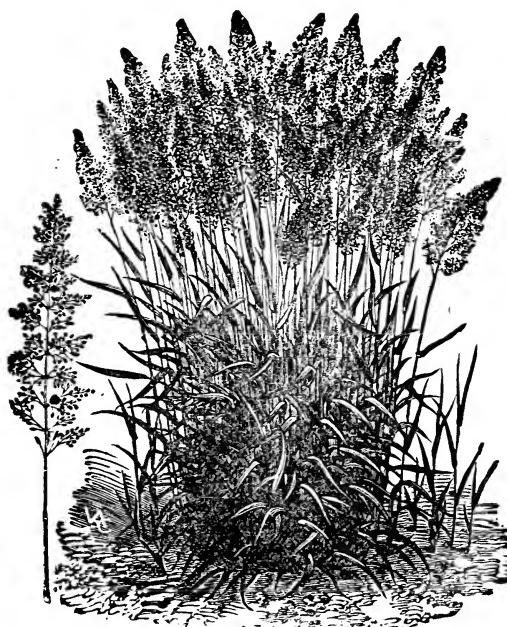
Timothy.

ORCHARD GRASS.—This is one of the most reliable grasses for hay or pasture, making a quick and vigorous growth, yielding large crops of excellent and nutritious hay, and lasting for years with increasing value if properly taken care of. Maturing early, it generally yields two crops of hay each season. Orchard grass succeeds well on most all soils, but does best on loamy uplands or moderately stiff soil. It gives best results when sown with Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Red Clover. If sown alone for hay, use two bushels per acre; as a mixture, use one bushel Orchard Grass, one bushel Tall Meadow Oat Grass, and eight pounds of Red Clover per acre. If sown for pasturage, use one bushel Orchard Grass, one-half bushel Meadow Fescue, four pounds recleaned Herds Grass, three pounds Alsike Clover per acre.

Price, per bushel Orchard Grass, \$4.25.

Price, per acre Orchard Grass Hay Mixture, \$11.00.

Price, per acre Orchard Grass Pasture Mixture, \$8.00.



TIMOTHY.—This is considered the most nutritious and salable of all hay grasses. Best adapted to clay or heavy loam, rich low lands or bottoms, as well as mountainous districts. Timothy does not root as deeply as other grasses, and should not be sown on lands deficient in humus, nor on light and sandy soils. In this section Timothy is largely sown with Sapling Clover, Herds Grass and Meadow Fescue, which combination on suitable soil will make a large yield of excellent hay and afford good pasturage. Sow this mixture at the rate of eight pounds Timothy, five pounds Clover, five pounds Herds Grass, one-half bushel Meadow Fescue Grass per acre.

If sown alone, use twelve to fifteen pounds Timothy per acre.

Timothy, alone or in a mixture, can be sown in Fall or Spring.

Price, per bushel Timothy, \$5.25.

Price, per acre Timothy Hay and Pasture Mixture, \$5.00.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS.—This is a very valuable and popular grass for the South, as it withstands heat and drought well, and succeeds better than any other grass on light, medium and sandy soils.

It ripens at the same time as Orchard Grass, and the best results are obtained by sowing with Orchard Grass and Red Clover at the rate of one bushel Tall Meadow Oat Grass, one bushel Orchard Grass, eight pounds Red Clover. If it is desired to make a pasture after first cutting, add to the above mixture five pounds Recleaned Herds Grass Seed. If sown alone, use from two to three bushels Tall Meadow Oat Grass per acre.

Price, per bushel Tall Meadow Oat Grass, \$3.25.

Price, per acre T. M. O. Hay Mixture, \$11.00.

Price, per acre T. M. O. Hay and Pasture Mixture, \$11.75.

MEADOW FESCUE.—This splendid grass is gaining in popularity throughout Virginia and the South, succeeding well in nearly all sections. It is a splendid Spring and Summer grass, and very useful for Fall and Winter pasturage, remaining green throughout the Winter. It is especially recommended in mixtures in the following proportions: For Hay—one bushel Meadow Fescue, five pounds Herds Grass, six pounds Timothy per acre. For Permanent Pasture—one bushel Meadow Fescue, four pounds Herds Grass, five pounds Timothy, one-half bushel Orchard Grass, one-half bushel Tall Meadow Oat Grass, three pounds Alsike Clover per acre. If sown alone, use two bushel per acre. Sow in Spring or Fall.

Price, per bushel Meadow Fescue, \$3.50.

Price, per acre Meadow Fescue Hay Mixture, \$5.00.

Price, per acre Meadow Fescue Permanent Pasture Mixture, \$9.50.

RED TOP, or HERDS GRASS.—This is undoubtedly one of the most satisfactory grasses throughout the South. It is adapted to all soils, succeeding well on light, sandy soils, as well as stiff uplands and low grounds, on dry hillsides as well as wet bottoms. Being once established, it thickens and improves each year, making it exceptionally valuable as a permanent pasture. As a hay crop, it should be sown with Timothy and Sapling Clover at the rate of five pounds Herds Grass, eight pounds Timothy, four pounds Sapling Clover per acre. As a permanent pasture, it should be sown in a mixture of six pounds Herds Grass, eight pounds Timothy, four pounds Alsike Clover, one-half bushel Orchard Grass per acre. This mixture can also be cut for Hay, and then be turned into pasture. If sown alone, Herds Grass should be sown at the rate of eight to ten pounds per acre. Can be sown either in Fall or Spring.

Price, Fancy recleaned Herds Grass, per lb. 17c; per 100 lbs. \$15.00.

Price, per acre Herds Grass Hay Mixture, \$4.00.

Price, per acre Herds Grass Hay and Pasture Mixture, \$5.50.

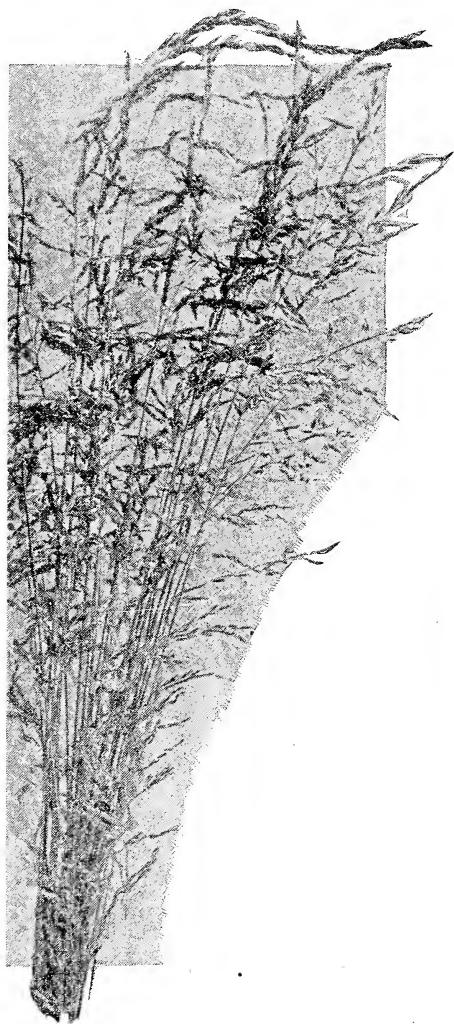
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.—This is the richest and most nutritious of all pasturage grasses, and should be largely used in pasture mixtures except on light and sandy soils. Blue Grass is best adapted to soil with limestone foundation, but can be made to grow if proper fertilizing and liming is given. A mixture of two bushels Blue Grass and eight pounds Recleaned Herds Grass per acre on fertile soil, with red clay subsoil will give an excellent pasture. Can be sown in the Fall or Spring.

Price, per pound, 30c; per bushel, \$3.50.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.—A quick growing, early maturing grass, furnishing good grazing early in the season. Can also be used for hay, in a mixture of one bushel Orchard Grass, one bushel. Tall Meadow Oat Grass, and one bushel Perennial Rye Grass. Can be sown in Fall or Spring.

Price, per pound, Perennial Rye Grass, 15c; per bushel, \$2.00.

Price, per acre, Perennial Rye Grass Hay Mixture, \$9.50.



Kentucky Blue Grass.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS.—Recommended principally for Fall seeding. Will yield two to three cuttings of nutritious hay per year, and particularly adapted for rich, loamy soils and low grounds.

Price, per pound, 15c; per bushel, \$1.75.

SUDAN GRASS.—A sweet, heavy yielding annual grass, yielding from three to four cuttings of good hay. Very quick growing and withstands drought exceptionally well. Recommended for a quick Summer hay crop, or green food during the Summer months. Should be sown when the ground and weather becomes warm in the Spring, either in drills two feet apart at the rate of about ten pounds per acre, or broadcasted at the rate of 25 to 30 pounds per acre. On account of its rapid and luxuriant growth, Sudan Grass is trying on the soil, and should not be sown on thin land. The crop of Sudan Grass is a very short one this year, and there will hardly be enough seed to supply the demand.

Price, per pound of certified Sudan Grass Seed, free of Johnson Grass, 20c; in lots of 20 to 50 lbs., 18c per lb.

Clovers

RED CLOVER.—This is the old standby of all clovers, and is more largely used than any other, for hay, pasturage, and improvement of the soil. Sow either in Fall or Spring, alone or in mixtures, and yields from one to three cuttings per year. In this section, it is largely sown in February and March on Fall sown grains, by running a harrow over the grains, sowing the clover and following with a pea weeder or harrow cross-wise. This not only puts the seed in properly, but gives the grain a much needed cultivation. Red Clover gives best results as a hay crop when used in the following mixture: Eight pounds clover, one bushel Orchard Grass, one bushel Tall Meadow Oat Grass per acre. If it is desired to turn the field into pasturage after cutting, add to the above mixture six pounds of Herds Grass Seed. If sown alone, use 10 to 12 pounds of Red Clover Seed per acre.

Price, per pound, 47c; per bushel, \$27.00.

Price, per acre Red Clover Hay Mixture, \$11.00.

Price, per acre, Red Clover Hay and Pasture Mixture, \$12.00.

MAMMOTH, or SAPLING CLOVER.—This clover is identical in habits and characteristics with the Red Clover, with the exception that it usually grows larger and matures two to three weeks later. As a soil improver it is preferred to the Red Clover on account of the extra growth. Maturing at the same time as Timothy, it is at its best as a hay crop if sown at the rate of seven pounds clover and ten pounds of Timothy per acre. As a pasture mixture, add six pounds Herds Grass per acre to the above mixture. Can be sown like Red Clover, in Fall or Spring.

Price, per pound Sapling Clover, 48c; per bushel, \$28.00.

Price, per acre, Sapling Clover and Timothy mixed, \$4.50.





Crimson Clover.

ALSIKE CLOVER.—This clover grows thicker than Red Clover, though not quite so tall. It is found to be hardier, resisting heat, drought, and cold weather better than other clovers. In this section, the Alsike Clover has proven to give better stands, better crops and better grazing than the Red Clover, and it is fast growing in popularity. We strongly recommend Alsike Clover in mixtures, especially for pasturage. Sown alone, 6 to 8 pounds is required per acre. As a lowland pasture mixture, use six pounds Herds Grass, four pounds Alsike, six pounds Timothy per acre. Can be sown in Spring or Fall.

Price, per pound Alsike Clover, 40c; per bushel, \$22.00.

Price, per acre Alsike Clover Pasture Mixture, \$3.50.

WHITE BOKHARA, or SWEET CLOVER.—This is a very valuable clover for Virginia, and should be used very largely for the redemption of worn out soils, and on hillsides subject to wash, as it will make a good growth on the thinnest of soils, adding humus and body to the land and inoculating the same for other clovers and alfalfa. It makes a nutritious hay if cut young, and affords splendid pasturage. The life of this clover is two years, but will reseed itself if allowed to go to seed the second year. Can be sown in Fall or Spring at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds per acre.

Price, per pound, hulled and scarified seed, 30c.

JAPAN CLOVER.—This has proven to be a very valuable crop for the South. Both as an excellent pasturage and as a soil improving crop. It will grow on most any soil, and is especially recommended for the redemption of hillsides and barren and waste lands. Should be seeded in March or April at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds per acre. It can also be sown in connection with Herds Grass for pasturage at the rate of ten pounds Japan Clover and eight pounds Herds Grass per acre.

Price, per pound, 40c; per bushel of 25 lbs., \$8.50.

CRIMSON CLOVER.—This is our great soil improver and redeemer of worn out lands. A crop of crimson clover plowed under is equal to a heavy application of stable manure, and is the cheapest and most effective improver of soils in the agricultural world. It is an annual plant, and is sown in July, August, September and October at the rate of 15 to 20 lbs. per acre. It has been very generally sown in corn at the last working in July and August, but we are rather inclined to advise the discontinuance of this method, as our experience has taught and shown us that these early seedings are very uncertain, and have cost our farmers hundreds of thousands of dollars' loss in seed. We would rather recommend September and October seedings. Crimson Clover offers a cover crop for winter, early pasturage, and green feed for spring, and nutritious hay crop and increased fertility of the soil. Every available foot of land on the farm should be sown in Crimson Clover.

Price, per pound, 22c; per bushel, \$12.50.



Alfalfa.

WHITE BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER.—Same as the red crimson clover, but has white bloom, and is later in maturity. The white bloom is more desirable for hay and forage, and when sown with rust-proof oats makes the most desirable hay. We also recommend very highly from personal experience, the seeding of rust-proof oats, white bloom crimson clover and hairy vetch, which combination yields exceedingly heavy crops of most nutritious hay. This combination should be sown at the rate of 1½ bus. rust proof oats, 10 lbs. white bloom clover, 10 lbs. hairy vetch per acre.

Price on application.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.—Largely used in lawn and pasture mixtures, and is well adapted to our soils. It is voluntary in growth and will cover the ground well and makes a good pasture. Generally sown in a mixture with other grasses; not suitable for hay. Price per lb. 50c.

TO INSURE A STAND OF CRIMSON CLOVER

Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Buckwheat per acre with your early seedings of Crimson Clover. The Buckwheat affords protection for the clover from the hot sun, and furnishes a good crop of fine chicken feed, which can be harvested without detriment to the growing clover.

Alfalfa

Alfalfa is acknowledged the king of all hay crops. It will yield more cuttings and make larger yields of most nutritious hay than any other crop. Once established, it will last for years, giving 4 to 5 cuttings each season.

PREPARATION OF SOIL AND METHODS OF SEEDING.

Alfalfa should be sown on improved soils, care being taken that the same is absolutely perfect in drainage, with a clay subsoil. It will not thrive on land that is inclined to be wet or where roots will reach water near surface. The land should be sown in cowpeas or crimson clover, one or two years previous to the seeding of the crop. It should then be limed at the rate of one to two tons per acre, and should be thoroughly and well prepared with a firm seed bed before seeding. The seed should be sown in September at the rate of 25 to 30 lbs. per acre, lightly covered and rolled. An application of 400 to 600 lbs. of pure bone meal per acre at the time of seeding will prove a paying investment. Alfalfa should be cut before it reaches full bloom, which causes it to stool out better, and thicken root growth. Alfalfa should always be sown alone, without other grasses or clovers. If the land requires inoculation, we recommend soil inoculation at the rate of 500 to 600 lbs. of soil derived from well established alfalfa fields. This inoculation proves much more satisfactory than the so-called artificial inoculation or cultures. In seeding grass and clovers, we recommend a mixture of 3 to 4 lbs. alfalfa seed per acre on all lands adapted to alfalfa. This gives the necessary inoculation in case the farmer determines to sow alfalfa in the future.

We have an exceptionally fine stock of high-grade, American Grown Alfalfa Seed to offer this year, testing over 99½ per cent purity, with a germination test of from 92 to 95 per cent.

Price, per pound, 25c; per bushel, \$14.00.





A Field Scene of Burt, or Ninety-Day, Oats.

Seed Oats

Our Seed Oats are all selected stocks, re-cleaned and sacked in even weight five-bushel bags. Tested, and guaranteed of a high quality in purity and germination. Prices fluctuate.

BURT, or NINETY-DAY OATS.—This is undoubtedly the best spring oat. It is very early in maturity, free from rust, hardy and a vigorous grower, making a large yield of good, hard grain. Resembles the red rust proof, but the grain is not as large or as heavy; growth is somewhat taller. Price per bu. \$1.25; 10-bu. lots \$1.20 per bu.; 25-bu. lots \$1.15 per bu.

VIRGINIA GRAY WINTER, or TURF OATS.—This is the old standard and favorite winter oat for Virginia, and is more generally sown than any other oat. Is very hardy, and a sure cropper. While generally sown in the fall, it can also be sown in the spring up to about March 10th to 15th. Price, per bushel, \$1.75.

TEXAS RED RUST PROOF OATS.—A very popular and desirable oat throughout the South. Especially adapted for heavy soils of good fertility, where it yields abundant crops of large, heavy grain. This variety does not grow as tall as the Virginia Gray, and requires rather better land than the same. It is largely used for sowing with vetch and white bloom crimson clover as a hay crop. Can be sown either fall or spring. Price, per bushel, \$1.20; 10-bu. lots, \$1.10 per bu.

BANCROFT OATS.—Experiments made with this strain of oat proves it to be one of the largest yielding and surest-cropping of all oats. It is a rust proof variety, maturing in about 95 days from seeding, making heavy yields of grain seeded spring oat, making a good crop of grain; and abundance of straw. Price, per bushel, \$1.50.

BLACK SPRING OATS.—A heavy black seeded spring oat, making a good crop of grain; quick growing and an old favorite. Price, per bushel, \$1.10.

APPLER OATS.—Improved variety of the Rust Proof type. Makes a strong, quick growing oat; large bunchy heads, with heavy grain. One of the best and most reliable rust proof oats for the South. Price, per bushel, \$1.40.

WHITE SPRING OAT.—A large, heavy white oat for spring seeding only; makes a splendid yield on good land. Price, per bushel, \$1.10.

Soja Beans

The use of Soja Beans is increasing rapidly everywhere, as farmers are beginning to realize what a valuable and important forage crop they are. Sown broadcast at the rate of one and

a half bushels per acre, they make practically a balanced ration when cut for hay; sown with cow peas at the rate of one-half bushel of beans and one bushel cow peas, they increase the value of the hay by 50 per cent. They are also unsurpassed as a hog pasture.

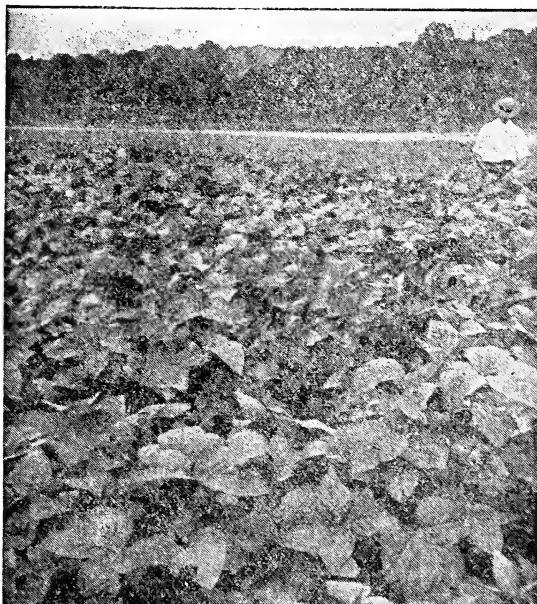
MAMMOTH YELLOW.—The largest growing and most popular of Soja Beans, requiring a full season for maturity. Surpasses all other varieties in yield of both forage and seed. Per bushel, about \$3.00.

TAR-HEEL BLACKS.—Slightly earlier in maturity than Mammoth Yellow. Heavy growth of vines, upright in habit, and growing in popularity wherever used. Per bushel, about \$3.00.

HOLLYBROOK EARLY.—Matures two to three weeks earlier than the Mammoth Yellow. Makes a good yield of forage and peas, and is very desirable on account of its earliness. (Sold out.)

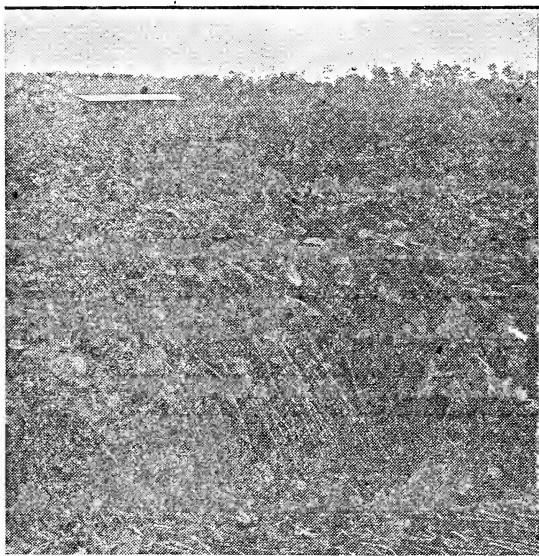
Ninety-Day Velvet Beans

This new Velvet Bean is a great acquisition for Virginia farmers. It is the quickest growing, earliest maturing of the Velvet Beans, and unlike the other varieties, it will mature in Virginia. It is a wonderful soil improver and forage crop and the best of grazing for cattle and hogs. For the redemption of worn out soils, this bean is unequalled. Pk. 75c ;per bu. \$2.50.



A Field of Soja Beans.

FIELD OR COW PEAS



Cowpeas are one of the most important, most advantageous, and best paying crops for the farmers throughout the South. They produce hay, they produce ensilage, they produce excellent grazing for hogs and cattle, and they furnish the farmer with the best and cheapest fertilizer on the market. They can be sown from the first of May to the middle of August.

AS A HAY. They produce from one and a half to two and a half tons of the best nutritious hay, relished by horses and all stock, leaving the land in a much better condition. They should be sown broadcast or in drills, at the rate of one and a half to two bushels per acre; the thicker the stand, the better quality of hay.

AS AN ENSILAGE. They are unsurpassed, being more nutritious than green corn.

AS A FERTILIZER. Gathering the nitrogen and ammonia from the air, and storing the same in their vines and roots, they enrich the soil faster, and more lastingly than any method of fertilization known to the farmer, without extra cost. On good land, it is not necessary to fallow the entire crop—the vines can be cut for hay, and the stubble and roots will furnish the fertilizer for the following crop. Where it is desired to improve thin and worn-out lands with cowpeas, this can be done by applying two to four hundred pounds of High Grade Acid Phosphate or 8-2-2 Guano per acre at time of seeding. In these cases, it is best to give the land the benefit of the entire crop, by fallowing the same.

SEEDING IN CORN. Farmers in this section are sowing thousands of bushels of cowpeas in their corn at the last working. These peas can be fallowed after the corn is taken off, or they may be allowed to stay on the land, affording a splendid mulch and Winter covering.

AS A HOG PASTURE. A mixture of Cowpeas, Soja Beans, with Kaffir Corn, or common White Field Corn, will afford a most luxuriant grazing for hogs, and will minimize the cost of producing the meat for market.

Prices on Cowpeas fluctuate, and are subject to change.

BLACK PEAS.—This is the standard variety, and very largely grown in Virginia. It is very prolific, making a fine growth of vine and leaves, and a good yield of peas. Rather inclined to shed its leaves, and is not considered the best variety for hay on that account. Makes a fine hog pasture. Per bushel, \$4.00.

NEW ERA.—An extra early maturing variety of upright growth. Not as heavy in forage as others, but very prolific in peas. Per bu., \$4.00.

WONDERFUL, or UNKNOWN.—This variety makes an enormous and remarkable growth of vines, requiring full growing season. The vines are of the running habit, on account of which the hay is rather hard to cut and cure. One of the best varieties as a soil improver. Per bushel, \$4.00.

WHIPPOORWILL. — An upright, early maturing variety of great popularity. Makes a good growth of vine, easily cut and cured. One of the best peas in cultivation. Per bushel, \$4.00.

CLAY.—A vigorous grower, and a heavy yielder of hay, maturing a little later than the Black Pea. Per bushel, \$3.75.

IRON.—A variety of Cowpeas remarkable for its vigorous growth, and its disease resisting qualities. Retains its leaves and foliage longer than other varieties, and is on this account one of the very best for hay. It is also a very prolific bearer of peas. Per bushel, \$3.75.

TAYLOR.—A large speckled pea, making an abundant growth of vine, of upright habit. Heavy yielder of peas, and a good variety for a hay crop. Per bushel, \$3.75.

MIXED COWPEAS.—A general mixture of the principal varieties grown. A great many farmers prefer sowing mixed peas for hay, as experience has shown that they get better and more hay than by seeding one variety. Per bushel, \$3.60.

MIXED COWPEAS with SOJA BEANS.—For those of our customers who desire a mixture of cowpeas and soja beans, we are prepared to give them a splendid mixture in proper proportions. It is very desirable to sow soja beans with cowpeas, as the beans are upright in growth, and help to hold up the peas, besides adding considerable to the nutritive value of the pea. Per bushel, \$3.25.

EDIBLE VARIETIES

EARLY RAMSHORN BLACKEYE.—A large second early black eye pea of splendid quality. A great favorite with truckers and market gardeners as a green pea. Price per qt. 25c; per peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$4.75.

EXTRA EARLY BLACK EYE.—An extra early strain of the well known black eye pea. Of upright growth, bushy, very prolific in pods; of good flavor, and especially used for early marketing of green shelled peas. Price per qt. 30c; peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.00.

LARGE BLACK EYE.—A well known large type of the original black eye pea. Later in maturity than Ramshorn and Extra Early, but more prolific and a sure cropper. Price per qt. 25c; peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$5.00.

Winter Rye

Largely cultivated for pasturage in winter, for early green food, as a cover crop, and for fallowing purposes in spring. Price on application in season.

Winter Barley

Sown in the fall for winter and spring pasturage. Price on application in season.

Seed Wheat

We carry a full stock of all the leading varieties during seeding season. Price on application.

Canada Field Peas

Canada Field Peas with oats make a very desirable hay. They should be sown in January or early in February to get best results. Sow at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of Oats, and 1 bushel of Canada Field Peas per acre.

White Navy Beans

Grown for the dried bean only. Should be planted in June or July in 3 ft. rows. Price per qt. 30c; pk. \$2.00; bu. \$7.50.

Kaffir Corn

This is a very popular forage crop. Makes a heavy growth and is very nutritious. When allowed to mature the grain makes a valuable feed for stock or poultry. Kaffir corn is also sown with cow peas to enable the cow peas to grow up on the corn and make harvesting easier. Price per lb. 10c; bushel \$3.00.

Sorghum

SUGAR DRIP SORGHUM.—A heavy yielder of nutritious forage; very juicy and sweet. Makes a large yield of syrup, which is of superior quality to the ordinary variety of sorghum. Price per lb. 10c; pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.50.

EARLY AMBER SORGHUM.—This furnishes a large yield of very nutritious forage, and is used in the green state or cured. On good land it will yield 2 to 3 cuttings a year. It is highly recommended when quick growing, green food is desired. Price per lb. 10c; pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.50.

EARLY ORANGE SORGHUM.—Similar in growth and character to the Early Amber, but considered a heavier yielder. Price per lb. 10c; pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.50.

If your Grain crops are of a sickly appearance and are not showing any signs of improvement by March or April, run a sharp tooth harrow over the same, and sow broadcast about seventy-five pounds Nitrate of Soda per acre, then follow with pea weeder crosswise. Results will surprise you.



German Millet.

German Millet makes a large yield and most nutritious hay crop. Quick growing and most easily cured. Should be sown on good land only, at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel per acre, and should be cut while in bloom before seed hardens. Sow from the middle of May to the end of July. Tennessee grown. Price per bushel \$4.00.

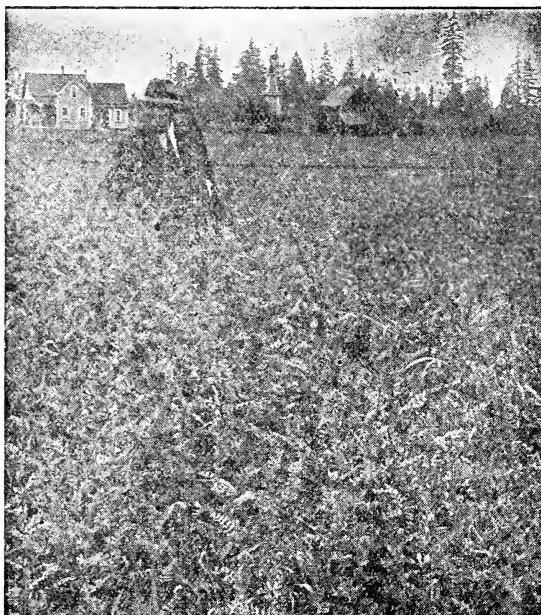
PEARL, or CAT-TAIL MILLET.—This is a continuous forage plant. Grows from 3 to 4 ft. high. It can be cut and will stool out enormously with rapid growth, and can be continuously cut this way 3 to 4 times each season. Price per lb. 40c.

Shallu

This great forage plant makes a tremendous yield of excellent fodder. Will grow 10 to 12 ft. high, and if allowed to ripen, the grain will make splendid chicken food, or can be used for pancake flour. If cut off will stool out from the roots, making 3 to 6 stalks from each plant. Price per lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$9.00.

Milo Maize

This makes a very succulent growth of forage, very nutritious, and of splendid milk producing qualities. Can be cut several times when desired to be used as green forage. Can also be cured. Price per lb. 10c; peck \$1.25.



Vetches

HAIRY, or SAND VETCH.—This great forage crop is rapidly becoming a favorite throughout the South. Generally sown with oats, in which combination it yields heavy crops of the very best kind of hay. Sow in September at the rate of 20 lbs. of Vetch and 1½ bushels of oats per acre. It has been customary to sow from 30 to 35 lbs. per acre, but our experience has taught us that by seeding 15 to 20 lbs. with oats, we get much better hay, and have much less trouble in cutting and curing the same. A mixture which has proven very successful in this section is 1½ bushels of rust proof oats, 15 lbs. Hairy Vetch, and 10 lbs. of white bloom crimson clover per acre. We recommend this mixture, and know it will please. Hairy Vetch is a great improver of soil, and wherever it is used, the land is left in much better shape. Price per lb. 19c.

Buckwheat

A very desirable crop for late summer. Easily grown and affords splendid poultry food. Is also considered an improver of soil. We recommend the seeding of buckwheat and crimson clover together at the rate of 15 to 20 lbs. of crimson clover and ½ bu. of buckwheat per acre. The buckwheat will grow rapidly and shade the crimson clover from the hot sun, insuring a stand of clover at all times. When buckwheat is ripe, it can be harvested and stored away for chicken feed. In this way, you can make two crops from one seeding, and are always assured a good stand of crimson clover which is generally very hard to get in the early seeding.

JAPANESE.—This variety ripens a week earlier than Silver Hull, and kernels are larger, and makes a heavier yield. Price per peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.50.

SILVER HULL.—A favorite sort recommended for the fine quality of flour. Price per peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.50.

SPRING, or OREGON VETCH.—Adapted for spring sowing, and usually sown with some variety of spring oats. Has the same characteristics as hairy vetch. Per lb. 8c; 100 lbs. \$7.00.

Dwarf Essex Rape

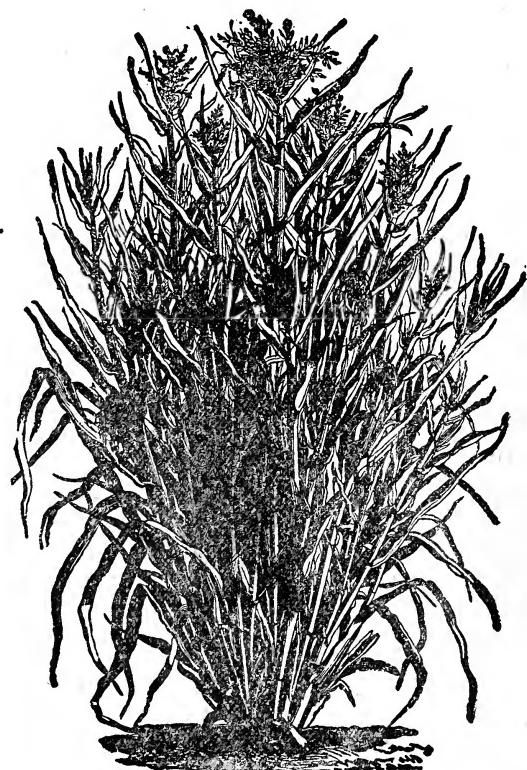
Excellent for grazing for sheep, hogs or any kind of stock; furnishing rich and nutritious pasturage 6 to 8 weeks from time of sowing. Is largely used for green feed for poultry. Can be sown most any month in the year, at the rate of 5 to 8 lbs. per acre. Price per lb. 20c; 10-lb. lots at 15c; 50 lbs. at 14c per lb.; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

Teosinte

This is a valuable fodder plant, resembles corn in growth, but with larger leaves and sweeter stalks, which yield enormous crops; if planted on rich soil, can be cut 5 to 6 times a year. Will grow to a height of from 10 to 14 ft. Drill in May or June at the rate of 2 lbs. per acre. Rows 4 feet apart. Price per lb. 50c.

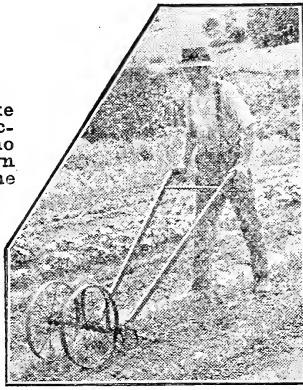
Spanish Seed Peanuts

We make a specialty of Hand Picked and Hand Shelled Spanish Peanuts for seed purposes. Our stocks are carefully selected, screened to a uniform size, and carefully handled throughout, insuring a seed of highest germinating qualities, and free from imperfect and split peas. Our peanut planters realize the superiority of our Hand Shelled stock over the general run of seed out loss, on the exact quantity required per acre to get a full and uniform stand. Price fluctuates. Current price on application.



Teosinte.

IRON AGE

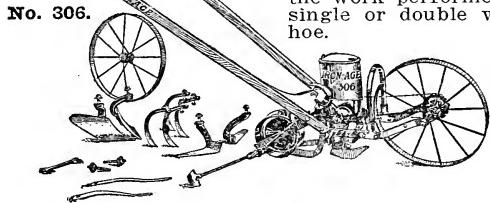


Garden Tools enable you to garden farm-like but without a horse. They need no introduction to farmers and market gardeners who garden for profit, and they are equally known by small gardeners who garden merely for the pleasure of it—folks who want their own fresh vegetables every day.

These tools are pushed ahead, a step and a thrust, while you walk upright. That tiresome back-bending that takes the pleasure out of gardening is done away with entirely. Women, girls and boys use these tools the same as men, and get the same benefits and pleasures from their use. Large, beautiful flower gardens are easily raised the "Iron Age" way.

NO. 306. HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, SINGLE AND DOUBLE WHEEL HOE.—A practical tool for both the home and market gardener. Will sow all kinds of seeds from celery to beans with the greatest regularity. Can be changed instantly—

drill sower to hill dropper. It makes furrow, plants seed, covers it, packs the soil and marks next row at one operation. Will also do all the work performed by single or double wheel hoe.

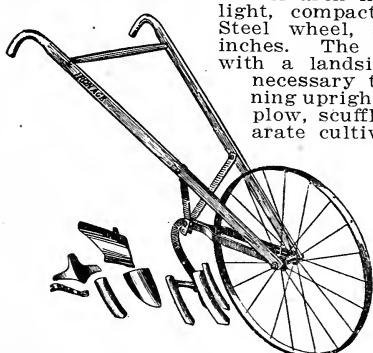


NO. 316. HILL AND DRILL SEEDER.—A tool for those who desire a separate machine for each purpose. Always ready for immediate use, no need to change any parts or tools when needed. Can be quickly changed from hill dropper to the drill seeder.



NO. 19C. WHEEL PLOW AND CULTIVATOR.—The frame is an all-steel arch in three parts—

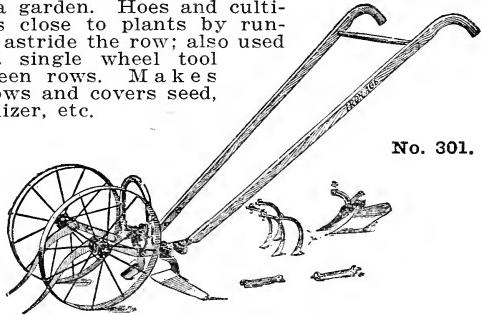
light, compact, and durable. Steel wheel, extra high—24 inches. The plow is fitted with a landside—absolutely necessary to keep it running upright. Tools include plow, scuffle hoe, two separate cultivator teeth and a set of cultivator teeth on bracket.



NO. 19C.

NO. 301. SINGLE AND DOUBLE WHEEL HOE.

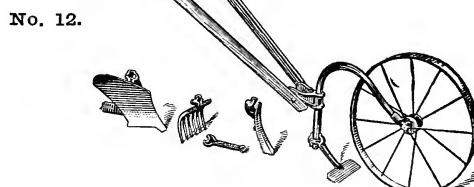
—An indispensable machine for anyone cultivating a garden. Hoes and cultivates close to plants by running astride the row; also used as a single wheel tool between rows. Makes furrows and covers seed, fertilizer, etc.



NO. 301.

NO. 12. WHEEL PLOW AND CULTIVATOR.—

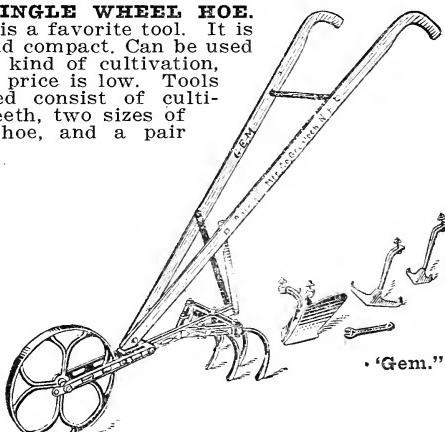
A practical tool for kitchen garden. Will plow, open and cover furrows, cultivate and ridge. It is light, yet durable. Low priced and within the reach of all. Complete with tools shown.



NO. 12.

GEM SINGLE WHEEL HOE.

—Here is a favorite tool. It is light and compact. Can be used for any kind of cultivation, and the price is low. Tools furnished consist of cultivator teeth, two sizes of scuffle hoe, and a pair plows.



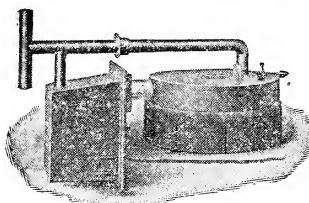
"Gem."

Incubators and Poultry Supplies

We have the following sizes of Cyphers Standard Incubators and Brooders, which we are offering at the old prices:

Cyphers Standard Incubator, No. 1, 144-egg.	
size	\$ 25.00
Cyphers Standard Incubator, No. 2, 244-egg	
size	37.00
Cyphers Outdoor Brooder, Style "B".....	20.00
Cyphers Outdoor Brooder, Style "A".....	15.00
Cyphers Indoor Brooder, Style "D".....	15.00

CYPHERS ADAPTABLE HOVER



containing chicken pens side by side. It is made of non-combustible material throughout, and can be used anywhere without danger of fire.

Price.....\$10.00

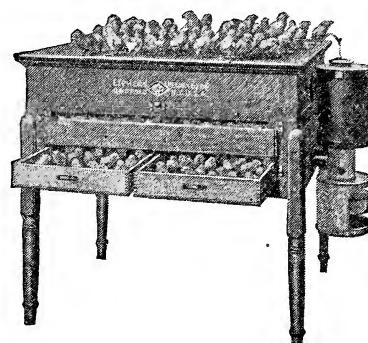


INTERNATIONAL SANITARY HOVER

Can be used anywhere. Can be picked up and carried around with ease, and is ready for use anywhere it may be dropped. This hover is so constructed as to provide a higher temperature at the outer edge, and prevents chicks from crowding. Lamp can be removed without disturbing chicks. The International Sanitary Hover has met with marked approval with the leading and best known poultry raisers throughout the country. Price complete.....\$10.00

CYPHERS PORTABLE HOVER

This is a self-regulating, and self-ventilating portable hover manufactured by the Cyphers Incubator Co., and tested by them with success on their poultry farms. Can be used most anywhere. Constructed throughout of metal with exception of brooding curtain, and with reasonable care will last a lifetime. Price complete.....\$12.00



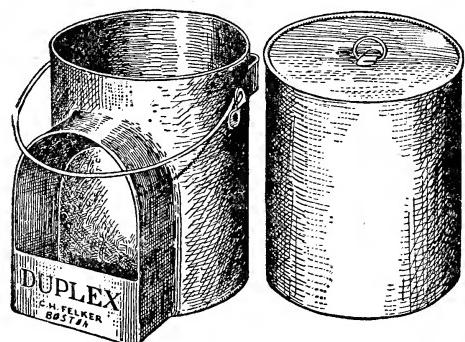
Poultry Appliances

STANDARD WALL FOUNTAINS.—Made of best galvanized iron, and will last many years with proper care. Can be hung on wall or against upright post or placed on the ground.

1 gal. size.....60c 2 gal. size.....\$1.00



PEERLESS FOUNTAINS.—A very serviceable and practical poultry fountain, with detachable bottom, making it easy to clean and keep clean. Can be hung on the wall or placed on level ground.
1 qt. size for chicks.....35c
5 qt. size85c
10 qt. size.....\$1.25

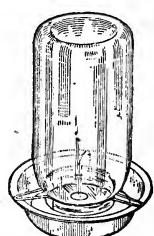


FELKER'S DUPLEX WALL FOUNTAIN.—

Similar to Cyphers Wall Fountain, but reservoir can be removed, and cleaned. Has hood over water trough to keep water clean. Capacity 1 gal.

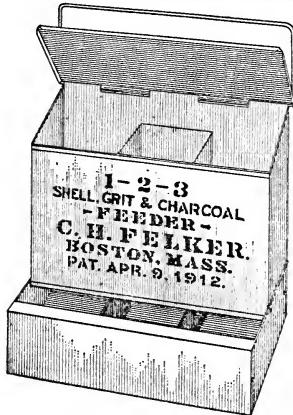
Price, each.....\$1.25

NO SLOP FOUNTAINS.—This is one of the best, cheapest appliance used as a feeder or fountain. They are durable tin pans, constructed to fit any mason fruit jar, and are used for water or food. Very convenient and practical.
15c each; 2 for 25c; \$1.25 doz.



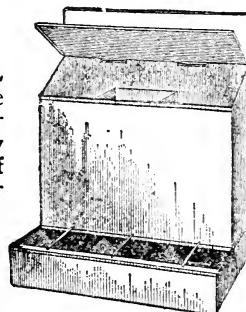
CYPHERS FOOD HOPPERS.—Made of heavy galvanized iron with two compartments.

Each 75c



1-2-3 GRIT AND SHELL BOX.—The same as the 1-2-3 feeder; but smaller in size, and especially adapted for feeding beef scrap, shells, charcoal or grit.

Each 75c



HUB CHICK FEEDER.—Keeps the feed clean and dry. Chickens cannot waste feed. Recommended for brooder service. Each 30c

CYPHERS GRIT AND SHELL BOX.—A well made, three compartment hopper, used especially for the feeding of grit, shells, scraps, etc.

Each 75c

THE X-RAY EGG TESTER.—A practical egg tester, designed for use on an ordinary hand lamp. Each 25c

JUNIOR CHICK FEEDER.—Feeds dry mash, hard grain, sour milk or water. Price 25c each.

CHAMPION LEG BANDS.—Very neat, light, strong, and durable. Easily and quickly put on, and guaranteed to stay.

15c per doz. 50 for 50c. 100 for 75c

PERFECT POULTRY MARKER.—Makes a good clear cut without mutilating the web.

Each 25c

Incubator Thermometers tested, 50c each.
Brooder Thermometers tested, 40c each.

DIAMOND EGG BOXES.—For shipping eggs for hatching purposes. Practical, durable, and insures safe delivery of eggs. Prices:

	Each.	Per doz.
15 egg size, single wall.....	15c	\$1.50
15 egg size, double wall.....	20c	2.00
9 turkey egg size, double wall.....	15c	1.50

EUREKA EGG PACKAGE.—Used for shipping hatching eggs. Light, durable and safe. Price: 15 egg size, \$1.75; 30 egg size, \$2.40 per doz.

LIME NEST EGGS.—An improvement on the China Nest Egg, as it does not get so extremely cold in the winter. Price, per dozen, 25c.

LAMP WICKS.—For No. "O" Incubator, 20c per doz.; for No. 1-2-3, 25c per doz.

LAMP BURNERS.—For No. "O" Incubator, 30c; for No. 1-2-3 Incubator, 50c each.

Poultry and Stock Remedies

CONKEY'S POULTRY REMEDIES.—Each medicine is a guaranteed remedy for the disease intended for.

Conkey's Scaley Leg Remedy, 50c per box.

Conkey's Roup Cure, 25c and 50c boxes.

Conkey's Cholera Cure, 25c and 50c boxes.

Conkey's Gape Cure, 50c per box.

Conkey's Chickenpox Remedy, 50c per box.

Conkey's White Diarrhoea Cure, 25c and 50c per box.

Conkey's Limber Neck Remedy, 50c per box.

Conkey's Lice Powder, 10c and 25c per box.

Conkey's Laying Tonic, 25c per package.

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment—Destroys lice on baby chicks. Small package, 10c; large package, 25c.

Conkey's Lice Liquid—An excellent lice killer and disinfectant for painting roosts. 1 qt. can, 35c; 2 qt. can, 60c.

Conkey's Noxicide—Invaluable for all germ diseases. A great germicide and disinfectant. 1 pt. can, 35c; 1 qt. can, 60c.

Bee Hives

We carry in stock, latest improvements in Bee Hives.

A. I. Root's Dove Tailed, 8 frame, \$7.50 each.

A. I. Root's Dove Tailed, 10 frame, \$8.00 each.

These hives are put up ready for use, painted, foundation starter, sections, and everything complete.

We also carry other bee keepers supplies.

Virginia Grown Nursery Stock

Write us for prices on Virginia Grown Fruit Trees, Shade Trees, Hedge Plants, Small Fruits, etc. We can save you 25 per cent on your nursery order.

Poultry and Stock Foods

Prices on stock foods fluctuate. We will gladly quote lowest current prices at all times on application.

GLOBE SCRATCH FOOD.—A scientifically prepared scratch food without grit or shell. Contains only clean and high-grade grains, free from dust and chaff. The best and most perfectly balanced scratch food manufactured.

5 lb. package.....25c 50 lb. package.....\$2.25
100 lb. bag.....\$4.00

GLOBE CHICK FOOD.—A complete grain food for chicks up to 8 weeks old. Contains only recleaned grains with a percentage of granulated bonemeal and charcoal. Produces healthy and rapidly growing chicks.

5 lb. bags.....25c 50 lb. package.....\$2.50
100 lb. bag.....\$4.50

QUEEN LAYING MASH.—The originally Lay or Bust food. A complete food for growing fowls and an egg producer for hens. Can be given dry or moistened.

5 lb. bag.....25c 50 lb. bag.....\$2.00
100 lb. bag.....\$3.75

ALFALFA MEAL.—Fresh alfalfa hay ground fine for poultry. Can be used in a mash or alone as a substitute for green grass.

6 lb. package.....25c 50 lb. package.....\$1.50
100 lb. package.....\$2.75

MEAT MEAL, or BEEF SCRAP.—Pure dried ground beef, high in protein, and very essential as an egg producer in winter.

3 lb. package.....25c. 50 lb. bag.....\$3.25
100 lb. bag.....\$6.25

POULTRY OYSTER SHELLS.—Recleaned and crushed shells for poultry. Ground fine for chicks, or medium for grown fowls.

4 lb. package.....10c 15 lb. package.....25c
100 lb. bag.....\$1.25

POULTRY CHARCOAL.—Aids digestion, promotes health and is indispensable in all poultry yards. Put up in two sizes: fine, for chicks, and medium, for fowls. Prices:

2 lb. package.....10c 6 lb. package.....25c
50 lb. bag.....\$1.75

PEARL POULTRY GRIT.—Manufactured especially for poultry. Very essential to keep fowls in a healthy condition. Size No. 1, for grown fowls; No. 2 for chicks and pigeons.

5 lb. package.....10c 25 lb. package.....25c
100 lb. bag.....\$1.25

GRANULATED BONE.—Pure raw bone, granulated to three sizes: small, medium and large.

4 lb. package.....25c 50 lb. bag.....\$3.00

HEMP SEED.—Largely used for pigeon and bird food.

1 lb.....10c 3 lbs....25c 10 lbs....75c 100 lbs....\$6.50

SUNFLOWER.—Rich food for grown fowls and parrots.

1 lb.....10c 3 lbs.....25c 10 lbs.....75c

KAFFIR CORN.—Splendid food for all poultry. Especially recommended for pigeons.

4 lbs.....25c 50 lbs.....\$3.00

OIL CAKE MEAL (Flax Seed Meal, Old Process).—Used extensively for all kinds of stock, as a conditioner and tonic. Should be used in every stable.

6 lb. package.....25c 100 lb. bag.....\$3.50

SAL VET.—This is the greatest worm destroyer known to the veterinary profession, and should be used by every one having a cow, horse, hog or sheep. It is not only a sure worm remedy, but also a splendid conditioner and tonic. As exclusive agents for this territory, we offer Sal Vet to our customers with an absolute guarantee with each package, or money refunded.

15 lb. keg.....\$1.50 40 lb. keg.....\$3.00
100 lb. bag.....\$6.75

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL.—The perfect substitute for milk. Calves are successfully raised and fattened with this calf meal without milk. Recommended and used by all dairymen.

25 lb. bag.....\$1.75 100 lb. bag.....\$6.00

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD AND TONIC.—The most generally used tonic, food and conditioner for cattle, horses, sheep and swine.

Per pkg. 30c and 60c

BURDETTE'S GREEN SALVE.—An excellent remedy for animals. For galls, kicks, wire cuts, raw sores, nail in foot, swellings, bruises, etc. Sold on absolute guarantee.

Price, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per box

COOPER'S CRESOL FLUID.—Efficient disinfectant and germicide for household and farm use, unequalled as a Cattle Dip and very effective in Hog Cholera work. Price, 25c per 4 fluid ounce bottle.

BITTER LICK SALT BRICK.—Should be kept constantly before horses and cattle. Price, 25c each.



SPRATT'S CHIC GRAIN.—This is a carefully selected combination of highest grade meat, grains, seeds, etc., for chicks not sufficiently matured to consume the coarser grains, and forms a perfectly balanced ration. It contains no indigestible food material. Well known and highly recommended by poultry fanciers and breeders of high-grade stock. Price, per pkg., 40c; per pkg. postage prepaid, 50c; per 100-lb. bag; \$6.75.



SPRATT'S CHIC MEAL.—This is a cooked or predigested food, composed of cereals, meat, vegetables and bone, and is the ideal food for baby chicks from one day to two weeks old. Practically eliminates mortality in chicks. Price, per pkg., 40c; per pkg. postage paid, 50c.

pratts

ANIMAL and POULTRY REGULATORS and REMEDIES BABY CHICK FOOD

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY BACK



Healthy birds and lots of eggs, the two big things in poultry raising are made certain by giving

Pratts Poultry Regulator

12-lb. pail, \$1.75.
Pkgs., 60c and 30c.

It builds up vitality, insures sound digestion, sharpens appetite and prevents disease, thus putting birds in condition for heavy egg laying or winning blue ribbons.

Pratts is the original Poultry Regulator of America and is in use by the most successful poultry raisers everywhere.

When regularly used hens lay throughout the year.

It will prevent chicken cholera, gapes, roup, rheumatism, expel worms, prevent leg weakness and egg eating. It will greatly improve turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons and guineas—insuring quick growth and keep them free from disease.

You may be sure that every bird is safe from colds and roup if you give them

Pratts

Roup Remedy

(Tablets or Powder)

25c, 50c and \$1.00.

Many consider it the best insurance against sickness and loss by using it regularly in the drinking water during roup season.

Easy to give. Always effective, even in the worst cases. A sure preventive. Guaranteed to be the best remedy for roup, colds and like troubles, or your money back.



Get rid of lice on your poultry, in nests, dustbaths, incubators and elsewhere in a day's time by using

Pratts

Powdered Lice Killer

30c and 60c.

Effective, non-poisonous, non-irritating. It quickly and thoroughly kills all lice on little chicks, big chicks, setting hens and incubator chicks. It rids horses, cattle, hogs, dogs and cats of lice, and destroys ticks on sheep. It destroys insects and bugs on vines, plants and flowers. Drives out moths from closets, furniture, carpets and clothing.

When baby chicks come, keep them healthy and growing and bring even the weak ones along by feeding



Baby Chick Food

14 lbs. for \$1.20; packages 30c and 60c.

A largely pre-digested food for baby chicks. Guaranteed to raise every livable chick. Costs a cent a chick for three weeks. Prevents leg weakness, white diarrhoea, "pasting up" and other chick diseases.

More work out of your horses, more milk from your cows, fatter hogs—these are a few of the benefits which come from using

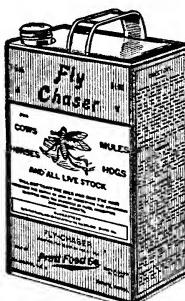


Pratts Animal Regulator

This is the original and pioneer stock regulator of America. Tested thoroughly for nearly half a century, its worth is known and recognized by stock owners the world over. Always sold on a guarantee that it will satisfy you or your money back.

Packages 30c, 60c, and \$1.00.

Get prices on 50 lb. and 100 lb. sacks.



Give comfort to horses, cows and all other live stock in fly time by spraying them with

Pratts Fly Chaser

It is guaranteed to be unequalled as a fly repellent. It has long efficiency, will not blister, remove the hair of damage the hide. Insures comfort at milking time for the cows and safety for the milker.

Does not taint the milk or gum the hair.

Quart, 40c; half-gallon, 70c; gallon, \$1.25.

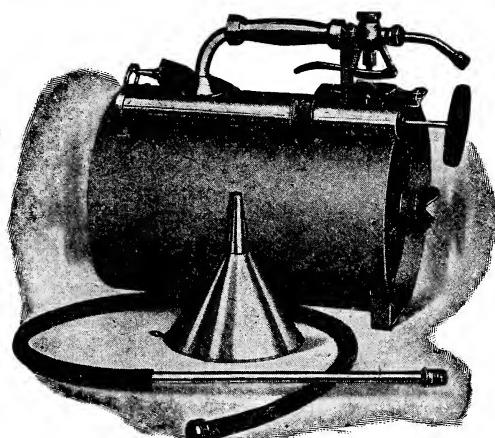
Pratts White Diarrhoea Remedy.—25c and 50c.

Pratt's Sore Head and Chicken Pox Remedy.—25c and 50c.

Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant.—50c qt.; 90c 2 qts.; \$1.50 gal.

Pratt's Hog Cholera Specific.—Packages 50c; 12 lb. pails, \$2.00.

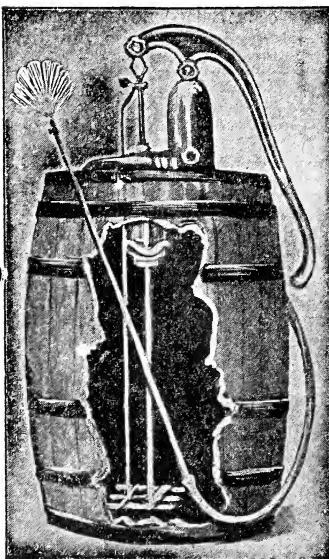
Sprays, Pumps and Devices



LOWELL FOUNTAIN SPRAYER.—This is one of the best compressed air spray pumps manufactured, and we not only recommend, but also guarantee it in every way. It has no intricate parts to get out of order. The spray material does not come in contact with the pump; the tank is thoroughly tested to stand the highest pressure, and will drain perfectly with one charge. We especially recommend this pump for spraying potatoes, cabbage, etc.

Price complete, with spray crook nozzle, 3 ft. hose, and 1 ft. long spraying nozzle, funnels for filling and shoulder straps.....\$6.00

OUR PERFECT BARREL SPRAY PUMP.—This reliable pump is equipped with a seamless brass cylinder, brass rod, brass plunger and brass screw spout; it has a large air chamber and is a pump of great force and power. It has a suction pipe and strainer, and a churn dash agitator. This machine gives a full stream, fine mist, medium and coarse spray, as desired, and is unexcelled in its fine work of spraying trees, shrubs, vines, etc. Every farmer, dairyman, poultryman and fruit grower should have one of these pumps on his premises, as it can also be used to such great advantage in whitewashing and disinfecting stables, barns, poultry houses, and in washing windows, vehicles, etc. Price complete with five feet heavy hose and 10 feet extension rod, without the barrel, \$17.50.



Whether you have one or a hundred trees,

"Spray Your Trees"

IF you do not know how or when to spray, write us for information, which will be gladly given.

YOU WILL THANK US.

"THE STANDARD" WHITEWASHING PUMP.—A simple but effective pump for whitewashing barns, stables, outhouses, etc. Easy to operate; works in any bucket, tub or barrel; also sprays trees, shrubs, etc., to perfection. Throws stream three stories high. Pays for itself in one day's work. Guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Price\$4.50

LOWELL GLASS TANK SPRAYER.—The best hand sprayer made—durable, easy to handle and operate. Tank is a quart Mason Fruit Jar, which can be readily replaced if broken. Sprays a fine mist.

Price, each75c

THE NEW MONARCH DUSTER.—This duster fills a long-felt need, because it will distribute Arsenate of Lead without a carrier. Tobacco and vegetable growers can now protect their crops from the ravages of all eating insects without danger of burning the plants by using a Monarch Duster and Arsenate of Lead. This duster can also be used effectively for applying dry insecticides to fruit trees by the addition of a few extra joints of pipe.

Price, each\$15.00

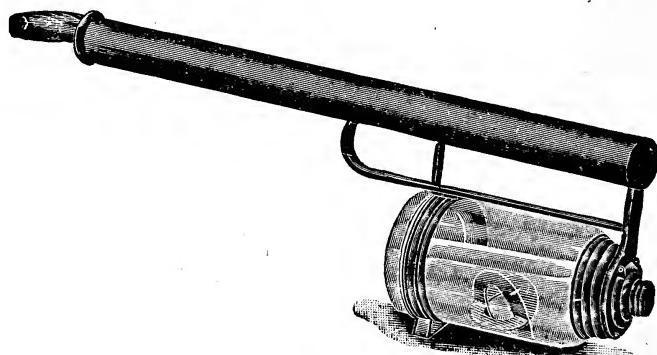
"MIDGET" SPRAYER.—A small, durable, hand sprayer recommended for household use for disinfecting purposes.

Price, each50c

CAHOON BROADCAST SEEDER
The best hand seeding machine in the world. Sows all kinds of grains, grasses, clovers, peas, etc., and pays for itself in one season.

Price, each\$3.00

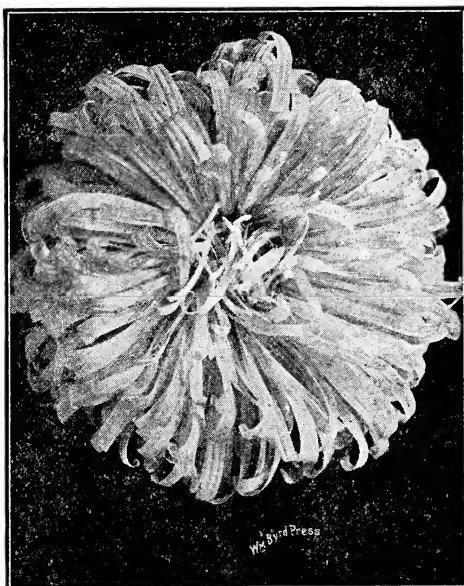
THE CYCLONE SEED SOWER.—This is a fine little Seeder at a modest price. Sows any kind of seed evenly, as well as fertilizer, bone and ashes, and pays for itself in a very short time. Price, each\$1.50



FLOWER SEEDS

ACROCLINIUM—Everlasting (A).—A very pretty, half hardy annual, producing white and rose-colored double daisy-like flowers, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. These are the "Immortelles," so desirable for wreaths and winter bouquets. Height, 15 inches.

Mixed Colors—Pkt., 5 cts.



Aster.

AGERATUM (A).—A beautiful hardy annual. The flowers are borne in dense clusters and are very useful for bouquets. The plants are very attractive in the garden, being covered with bloom nearly all summer.

Mixed Colors—Pkt., 5 cts.

SWEET ALYSSUM (A).—A hardy annual which begins to flower when very young, and is literally covered almost all the season with its sweet white flowers. It is especially adapted to borders or for rock work in the summer, and may be used effectively in window boxes for winter blooming. Pkt., 5 cts.

AMARANTHUS (A). (Love Lies Bleeding).—These plants afford brilliant contrasts of color, being useful for tall borders and groups, also where foliage effects are desired. The leaves and stems are of different shades of red, blended with green; two to three feet high. Pkt., 5 cts.

ANTIRRHINUM—Snapdragon (A).—Well known, showy and useful border plants, producing flowers of a great variety of brilliant and handsome colors. Very effective in beds, succeeding in any good garden soil.

Mixed—Pkt., 5 cts.

ASTERS (A).—These well-known, beautiful and popular annuals are very desirable for bedding, being in bloom when most other plants are over. Very useful for cut flowers and for bouquets.

Victoria Mixed.—Beautiful and popular annuals, desirable for beddings, being in bloom when most other plants are over. Very useful for cut flowers and baskets. Pkt., 10 cts.

Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered.—One of the best Dwarf varieties. Of a great assortment of rich colors. Pkt., 5 cts.

German Quilled (China Aster).—The familiar double Aster with quilled petals. Exceedingly showy and excellent for cutting for vase decorations. The large, brilliant, daisy-like flowers with yellow centres are produced in profusion. Pkt., 5 cts.

BALSAM—Touch-Me-Not (A).—Also known as "Lady Slipper." A tender annual with brittle stems and foliage. Grows about 12 inches high. Flowers both single and double, in bright colors and variations; are wax-like and very attractive. No flower is more easily cultivated, and it succeeds in most any good soil.

Double Mixed.—Pkt., 5 cts.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS—Globe Amaranth (A).—A well known and popular everlasting flower which forms bushy plants about 2 feet high, and bearing sometimes hundreds of flowers. Excellent as border plants, and very useful for winter decorations. If cut when well nutured will retain their beauty throughout the winter.

Mixed.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.



Cock's Comb.

CARNATIONS (P).—These well-known flowers are easily grown from seed, and very free blooming, the flowers being bright-colored and with a most delicious clove-like fragrance. Excellent bloomers in the garden or for winter flowering.

Marguerite.—An extra vigorous race, especially adapted for out-of-door culture. The plants are trim in habit, perpetual and flower abundantly in 5 months from sowing the seed. They are highly fragrant, and have beautiful double flowers. Pkt., 5 cts.

Double Mixed.—A mixture of all colors and types. Pkt., 10 cts.

CALENDULA—Pot Marigold (A).—Very hardy annual, one foot high. Has showy flowers blooming until frost and producing a fine effect in borders. It is of easy culture and is desirable for rather inferior soils, where less sturdy flowers do not thrive.

Mixed Varieties.—Pkt., 5 cts.

CANDYTUFT (A).—Popular favorites, flowering profusely the whole summer. Very valuable for edgings and borders, fairly covered with masses of white and various colors. Height 1 foot. Of easy culture. White.—Pkt., 5 cts. Crimson.—Pkt., 5 cts.

Fancy Mixed.—Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c.

CALLIOPSIS OR COREOPSIS (A).—Beautiful showy summer bedding annuals with large bright flowers of golden yellow, varied with rich brown. Excellent for cutting and decorations.

Mixed.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.

CANTERBURY BELLS—Campanula, Cup and Saucer (A).—Handsome, hardy biennial of stately growth, rich color and profuse bloom. Succeeds best in light, rich soil and in the fall should be transplanted or thinned to 18 inches or 2 feet apart and given some protection in severe winter weather. Has large, bell-shaped flowers which are strikingly effective; colors white, and various shades of violet, rose, lilac and blue. Height, 2 to 4 feet. One of the wild forms of Campanula is the "Blue Bells of Scotland." Pkt., 5 cts.

CELOSIA—Cock's Comb (A).—A half hardy annual, growing 6 to 8 inches high, bearing a wide wavy blossom that resembles a Cock's Comb. Fine for massing or border work. Pkt., 5c

CENTAUREA, GYMNOCARPA—Dusty Miller (A).—Valuable because of its silvery foliage, and graceful drooping habit of growth. Half hardy perennial; one-half to two feet high. Pkt., 5 cts.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (A).—These annual Chrysanthemums have a charm of their own. The blooming season is from very early summer until frost, and their gay colors make beds or borders attractive during those hottest weeks of summer when flowers are apt to be scarce.

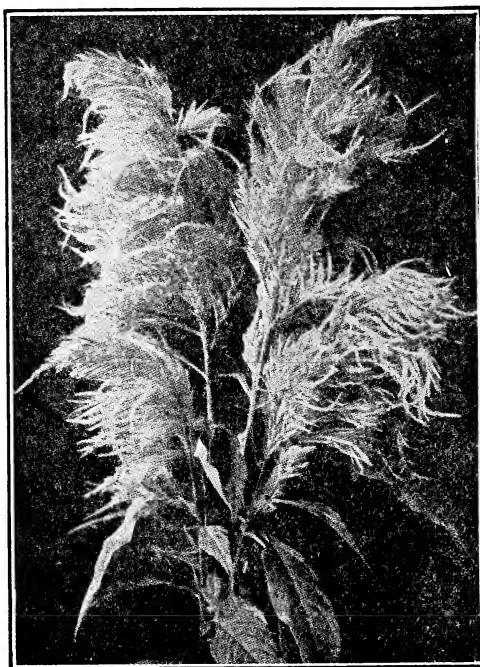
Mixed Varieties.—Pkt., 5 cts.

Mixed.—Pkt., 10 cts.

COSMOS (A).—These well-known flowers are of easy culture and are almost indispensable for cutting and garden decorations, their lovely blossoms being produced in greatest profusion after most other flowers have succumbed to frost. Few flowers have grown more into popularity in late years than the Cosmos, and we recommend them to all wanting large plants in their gardens.

Mammoth Mixed.—The flowers are double the size of the old, large flowering Cosmos, measuring from 3 to 4 inches across. The petals are large, overlapping, forming perfectly round flowers, deeply ribbed and of good substance. Pkt., 10 cts.

DAISY (P).—These are charming little plants for edging and borders. The Daisy has been so far improved by selection and careful cultivation that good seed will give at least 80 per cent. of double flowers that are as large as any of the named sorts that are propagated by the division of the roots and are sold at high prices. The plants bloom well in the house and are splendid for early spring and summer flowering when planted in a slightly shaded situation. Tender perennials, about 6 inches high. Pkt., 10 cts.



Celosia.

DIGITALIS, OR FOX GLOVE (P).—A stately, old-fashioned border plant affording dense spikes of brilliantly colored flowers which are terminal and half as long as height of the plant. Colors, white, lavender and rose. Does not usually bloom until the second year. Thrives best in cool, shady locations.

Fine Mixed.—Pkt., 5 cts.

DIANTHUS OR PINKS (P).—These popular flowers, commonly known as Chinese and Japanese Pinks, have been for a long time very popular, and deservedly so. In diversity of rich and beautiful markings they have but few rivals, and in ease of culture, freedom of bloom and almost certain satisfactory results, they stand close to the Nasturtium. Hardy biennials blooming the first year from seed. So easily grown from seed as to be rarely treated as biennials. Seed may be sown in the open ground any time in May.

Chinensis.—The familiar old Chinese or Indian Pink, easily grown and very showy. Our mixture contains a large assortment of varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.

Plumarius.—The old-fashioned garden favorite. All the single flowered varieties in one mixture. Pkt., 5 cts.

ESCHOLTZIA—California Poppy (A).—The beautiful State flower of California. It blooms almost continuously throughout the season. A bed of these in full bloom gives a brilliant color effect. The foliage is finely cut and has a bluish tinge, delicate and very attractive. They are of the easiest culture. Can be sown in any soil, but the better the soil the larger the plants and blossoms. It is best to sow the seed in the garden where the plants are to remain, as they do not transplant easily. Pkt., 5 cts.

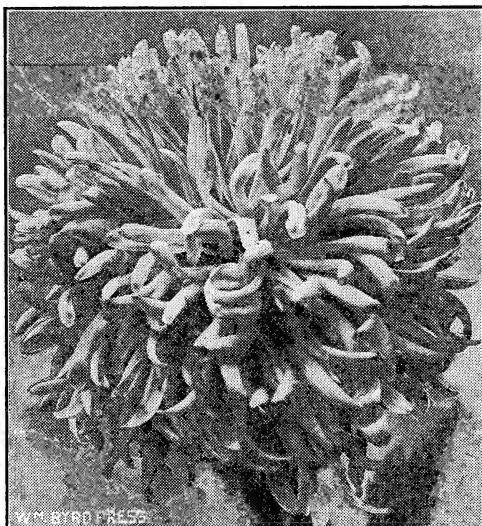
FORGET-ME-NOT—*Myosotis* (P).—The favorite old border plant that succeeds best in moist situations. It comes into blooming early and the little star-shaped flowers appeal to every heart. Hardy perennials. Pkt., 5 cts.

FOUR O'CLOCK—Marvel of Peru (A).—A well-known favorite plant, bearing freely funnel-shaped white, red and striped flowers which open about four o'clock in the afternoon, remaining open all night; and usually are closed before noon the next day. Sow seed in spring in open ground in any good garden soil. The plants should be given plenty of room, about three feet apart. Pkt., 5 cts.

GAILLARDIA (A).—A very showy, hardy, garden plant, with brilliant flowers in scarlet and yellow, blended and shaded. Blooms freely from early summer till autumn. Grows one and one-half to two feet high, and the blossoms are borne on long, slender stems. Pkt., 5 cts.

HOLLYHOCK (P).—Entirely different and more beautiful than the plant of twelve years ago, being much more compact in growth, the flowers larger, more richly colored and of better form. For a background to a flower garden nothing is better. Height 5 feet. Tie to stakes if the stalks show a disposition to fall. The double varieties are the most desirable.

Double Mixed Varieties.—Pkt., 10 cts.



Chrysanthemum.



Dianthus.

LARKSPUR (A).—The Larkspur is one of the handsomest and most useful of plants. The colors are extremely beautiful and in mixed borders its profuse masses of purple, white and red show splendidly, and for large gardens is invaluable. Height 12 inches.

Double Dwarf Varieties Mixed.—Pkt., 5 cts.

LOBELIA (A).—Profuse blooming little plants, of great value for edging, hanging baskets or vases. It is completely covered with flowers for a long time. If given plenty of water they may be kept in flower all summer. Pkt., 5 cts.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST—*Nigella* (A).—A hardy annual one-foot high, with finely cut foliage. Oddly shaped blossoms in blue and white, and curious seed pods. Of easy culture. Pkt., 10 cts.

MARIGOLD (A).—A hardy annual, shrubby plant, in dwarf and tall varieties, growing from 6 inches to 3 feet high. Foliage bright green, deeply cut, and graceful. The flowers are various shades of yellow and brown. The tall varieties are very valuable for large bedding or background work, and the dwarf varieties for borders. No flower garden seems complete without this fine old-fashioned plant.

African.—The best tall variety with large, double blossoms. Pkt., 5 cts.

Dwarf French, Double Mixed.—Pkt., 5 cts.

MIGNONETTE (A).—This popular little flower is well known as one of our most fragrant plants, and a universal favorite. If sown at intervals in spring and early summer it will bloom until killed by frost. Thrives best in a cool temperature. Pkt., 5 cts.

NASTURTIUM (A).—Probably the most popular and easily grown flower in our list, and remains longer in bloom. In favorable soil the flowers are produced in abundance throughout the season. Nasturtiums prefer dry, rather rocky, soil, such as we usually call "poor" soil, and bear their flowers in such locations in greater profusion than in a rich garden, where they run too much to leaves.

Dwarf Varieties Mixed.—This mixture contains all of the choicest and prettiest flowers of the Dwarf variety. The plants form a small, round bush, 12 to 16 inches high, which is a mass of blooms all summer. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Tall Varieties Mixed.—This mixture contains all of the choicest and prettiest flowers of the tall variety, are of quick growth, covering a whole hedge or trellis in a short time. The brilliant blossoms almost cover the plant from top to bottom. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

PANSY (P).—No description is needed of these little favorites, and it would be hard to find a garden whose charm is not in a large measure dependent upon their marvelous coloring.

Superb Pansy Mixture.—This is a mixture of all the giant flowering varieties, all the plain colors, faced sorts, ruffled edged and rare sorts, also the varieties exquisitely striped. The seed is saved from the most famous pansy gardens, from exhibition flowers. These pansies are wonderfully beautiful in every way and the very best there are. The small difference in the cost of this seed over the other seed is covered one hundred-fold in satisfactory results to the grower. Pkt., 20 cts.

Giant Trimardeau Mixed.—The largest flowering type of Pansy called the French strain. The top petals are larger than the three lower ones and are beautifully marked. The plants are vigorous, compact growth, with immense, three-blotted flowers. Pkt., 10 cts.

Fine Large Flowering Mixed Pansy.—This seed is saved from very good varieties, the flowers are small in comparison with the fine sorts but the colors are good. Pkt. 5c.

PETUNIA (A).—There is no bedding plant of easier culture than the Petunia, and few that make a gayer appearance when in full bloom. They are easily grown and very popular for bedding. They thrive best in a warm, sunny location. The shape of the flower is similar to that of the Morning Glory. Sow the seed thinly where the plants are to remain, or for early blooming sow in the house in boxes.

Single Mixed.—Pkt., 5 cts.

POPPY (A).—Hardly any class of plants afford the same brilliant colorings and showy display. They are of easy culture, the seed being sown where they are to remain. Thin the plants 6 to 12 inches apart.

Shirley Poppy.—Package, 10c.

Tulip Poppy.—Package, 10c.

Double Mixed.—All the fancy and named double varieties mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

PORTULACA (A).—Low-growing or creeping tender annual, 6 to 8 inches high, and bearing glossy, cup-shaped blossoms in very brilliant and gorgeous colors. The seed germinates slowly and should be started under glass or when the weather is hot. These flowers love the sunshine and do best on rather dry ground.

Mixed.—This is an extra fine strain with very large blossoms and splendid colors. Pkt., 5 cts.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII (A).—One of the prettiest and most popular of garden annuals. Makes very attractive beds, and continues to

bloom throughout the summer. Sow in April, in open ground, or can be started earlier indoors.

Grandiflora Large Flowering Mixed.—A great improvement on the common type, both heads and florets being nearly twice as large. Pkt., 10 cts.

Extra Choice Mixed.—This mixture is unexcelled for profusion of bloom and wide range of brilliant colors. Pkt., 5 cts.

PRIMROSE (A).—Green-house or pot plants, bearing trusses of large single or double blossoms in bright colors, as well as soft tints. Sow the seed in April or May for winter blooming. Pkt., 5 cts.

RICINUS—**Castor Oil Plant (A).**—Luxuriant rapid-growing annuals with palm-like leaves. Excellent for background or centre of beds of foliage plants, the effect being especially striking after the brilliantly colored fruit is formed. Pkt., 5 cts.

SALVIA SPLENDENS—**Scarlet Sage (A).**—

A well known favorite bedding plant which bears magnificent spikes of scarlet flowers from July to October. Although perennial, it blooms the first year from seed, and there is really no flower that can rival it in splendid color. Excellent for cutting. Pkt., 10 cts.

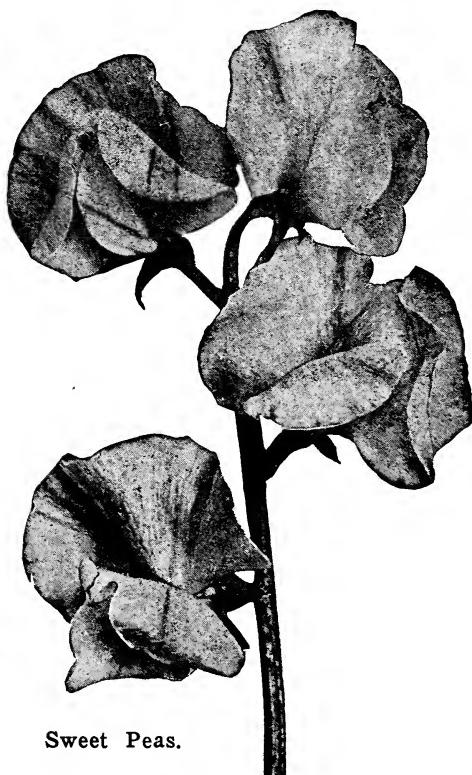
SENSITIVE PLANT (Mimosa) (A).—Curious and interesting little plants with pinkish white flowers. The leaves close and droop when touched. Pkt., 5 cts.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride or Sweet Scabious) (A).—Have perfectly double flowers, are useful for cutting, they are gracefully borne upon long tender stems well above the foliage and makes a beautiful cut-flower, height 2 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.

STOCKS, DWARF GERMAN—**Ten Weeks (A).**—Desirable for bedding or pot culture. They bear an immense quantity of fragrant blooms, each plant forming a perfect bouquet, and are splendid for cutting. Pkt., 5 cts.



Petunias.



SWEET PEAS (A).—(When ordering pounds by mail, add for postage.)

Superb Mixture.—This is the best possible mixture that can be made, combining carefully considered proportions. It comprises all of the finest new and large flowering, named varieties of every shade and color. Each is the very choicest of its class, grown separately and mixed by ourselves. It is the finest mixture possible and cannot be surpassed at any price. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Superb Strain in Separate Colors—

White	Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c
Blue	Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c
Pink	Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c
Lavender	Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c

Choice Mixed.—A good mixture of standard sorts and will afford a splendid variety of blooms and a wide range of assorted colors. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb., 75 cts.

Superb Spencer Mixture.—A new race or type of sweet peas with extra large flowers, fully double the size of the older forms under good cultivation. The Spencers have wavy and fluted-edged petals, which with their rich coloring give an almost orchid-like appearance. The Spencer type will not stand careless cultivation, but if you give them careful cultivation, they will fully repay you for the extra trouble by their exceptional size and beauty. This is a splendid, well-blended mixture of all true Spencer types only. All colors, mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; 1 lb., \$1.50.

SWEET WILLIAM (P).—A beautiful class of hardy-free blooming plants of extreme richness and diversity of colors. Produces a fine effect in beds or mixed flower borders. Pkt., 5c.

VERBENA (P).—These well-known flowers are splendid for beds or massing. Flowers of

most brilliant colors, blooming from early summer till late in the fall. Verbenas grown from seed are always thrifty and do not rust. Sow early in house, or out of doors in April. Pkt., 5c.

WALLFLOWER (P).—This is a fine bedding plant, but it is more often grown as a pot-plant and for this purpose is well adapted. The flowers are very fragrant and usually of various shades of yellow, brown and reddish brown. An old-fashioned flower which is always popular. Sow early in the year in boxes and transplant. Pkt., 5 cts.

ZINNIA (A).—For gorgeous summer and fall display the Zinnia is unsurpassed, the flowers are perfectly double, resembling Dahlias, and almost every shade of color. For bedding and massing they are particularly suitable.

Tall Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt., 5 cts.

Dwarf Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt., 5 cts.

Vines or Climbers

CYPRESS VINE.—A tender climbing annual, with soft fern-like foliage and small star-like flowers. Height about 15 ft. Pkt., 5 cts.

MORNING GLORY.—One of the most popular of all climbers. They grow rapidly to a height of about 15 ft. and bear abundantly brilliant flowers of various colors.

Mixed Varieties.—Pkt., 5 cts.

Imperial Japanese.—Pkt., 10 cts.

MOON VINE OR EVENING GLORY.—Beautiful rapid climbers, bearing large white flowers which open in the evening and on cloudy days. Pkt., 10 cts.

DOLICHOS OR HYACINTH BEANS.—A tender climbing annual, rapid growth and splendid for covering a trellis. Pkt., 5 cts.

Gourds

Ornamental Mixed—Package 5c; oz. 20c.

NEST EGG.—In size color and shape, like a hen's egg. Vines make good screens. Pkt., 5 cts.

DIPPER.—The handles grow curved if on the ground, straight if on a frame. Pkt., 5 cts.



Scarlet Sage.

COOPER'S

KILLS
STOMACH
WORMS

COOPER'S
ERADICATES
THE
TAPEWORMSTHE GUARANTEED WORM DESTROYER
For HOGS, SHEEP, HORSES and CATTLE

Medico is a highly concentrated and reliable worm destroyer and tonic which the stockman mixes with salt at home. This mixture or medicated salt is guaranteed to destroy the worms and keep stock healthy, and represents the cheapest means of eradicating worms from all stock.

Medico stops your worm losses for less than 2 cents per head—kills the dreaded stomach worm and eradicates the tapeworm.



It's Easy to Mix Medico
and Salt.

MAKE YOUR OWN MEDICATED SALT

You can save half the cost of ready prepared Medicated Salts by mixing a package of "Medico" with 70 lbs. of common salt (a spade is all you need). You then have the perfect Medicated Salt. This costs less than 2 cents a pound, and you've got no freight to pay. Buy the salt at your home town and save the manufacturer's charge for mixing it.

FIGURE THE SAVING

300 pounds of advertised Medicated Salt.....	\$13.00
4 packages of Medico (20 lbs.), \$1.50 each.....	\$6.00
1 barrel of Salt (280 lbs.).....	1 25 7 25

What you save on every 300 lbs..... \$5.75

Medico is guaranteed to do the work—if not your money is cheerfully and promptly refunded. You take no risk in trying Medico. Send your order for four packages—just enough for a barrel of salt and quite sufficient for a practical test.

Prices: Per $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. package (makes 10 lbs.)..... \$0.50 each
Per 5 lb. package (makes 75 lbs.)..... 1.50 each
Per case (12 large or 48 small packages; weight, 80 lbs.).....

ALPHANO INOCULANT

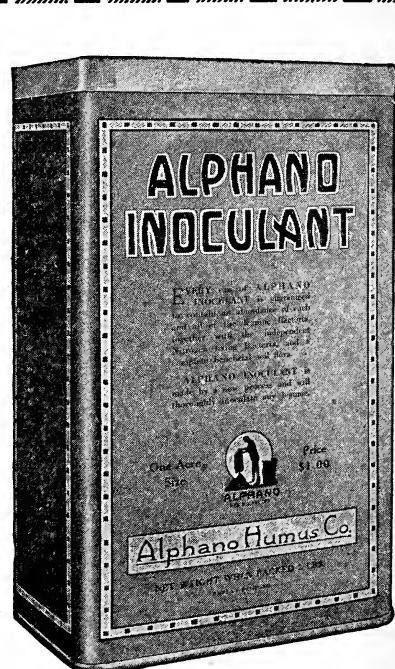
The All-in-One Nitrogen Gathering Inoculant
For Over 28 Legumes

One can of Alphano Inoculant contains ALL the nitrogen-gathering and fixing bacteria necessary to abundantly inoculate your seed and soil for ALL the twenty-eight legumes, such as Alfalfa, Clover, Peas, Beans, and the like. Does away entirely with the necessity of buying a separate culture for each legume.

Alphano Inoculant is also teeming with nitrogen-gathering and soil-digesting bacteria which work independently of the legumes, and thus benefit all crops.

One dollar's worth of Alphano Inoculant may add forty dollars worth or more of available nitrogen to each acre of soil treated. It comes to you in finely granulated form, easy, simple and convenient to use. This is ideal for the bacteria, providing sufficient moisture and air, something impossible in a jelly medium. They are guaranteed to keep alive and active for two years.

These bacteria are just as essential for success with legumes as lime, for tillage. You remove this source of possible failure with Alphano Inoculant.



Prices:

One Acre Size,
Net weight of can, 2 lbs.
Price, \$1.00.

Ten Acre Size,
Net weight, 20 lbs.
Price, \$8.00.

Alphano Inoculant comes in 2 lb.
and 20 lb. cans, for 1 and
10 acres inoculating.

THE PETERSBURG SEED HOUSE

W. GROSSMANN & SON

The Seedsmen

P. O. BOX 49

PETERSBURG, VA.



W. GROSSMANN & SON

SEEDSMEN

13 Bollingbrook Street

PETERSBURG, VA.

“THE PETERSBURG SEED HOUSE”

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Please ship the following as per terms and prices of your catalogue:

Forwarded by *Via*

State here if wanted by Mail, Express or Freight State Route

Name *To* _____

..... Write name plainly

Post Office *Shipping Depot*

County _____ **State** _____

In payment of which please find enclosed the sum of £

In payment of which please find enclosed the sum of £.....

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FERTILIZERS



The new and better way to make soils rich and turn natural elements into permanent plant food which will insure lasting soil fertility.

The way has been opened to perfect soil development and lasting soil fertility through the agency of PHOS-PHO-GERM, which supplies all the requirements of the soil—ORGANIC, MINERAL and BACTERIAL MATTER.

No other method can supply all the necessary elements; therefore it is no exaggeration to call Phos-Pho-Germ the Greatest Single Discovery Ever Recorded for the Benefit of Agriculture.

We are agents for Phos-Pho-Germ, and offer the same to our customers at \$4.00 per 200-lb. bag, \$42.00 per ton, F. O. B. Petersburg.

We name below a few of the brands which we are offering to our customers for the Spring trade. Prices are subject to change without notice.

CAPITAL TRUCK GUANO

Analysis: Acid Phosphate, 8%; Ammonia, 4%; Potash, 3%.

A very high-grade guano, manufactured especially for truckers. Has given exceptionally satisfactory results wherever used. Per 200 lb. bag, \$7.50; per ton, \$74.00.

MONTICELLO ANIMAL BONE SPECIAL

Analysis: Acid Phosphate, 9%; Ammonia, 2½%; Potash, 2%.

Our popular, medium priced, Truck Guano. Recommended for all truck crops, berries, melons, etc. Truckers in this section are very partial to the Monticello, and our sales increase yearly on this brand. Per 200-lb. bag, \$5.40; per ton, \$52.50.

MONARCH TOBACCO SPECIAL.

Analysis: Acid Phosphate, 8%; Ammonia, 3%; Potash, 2%.

A guano manufactured especially for our tobacco growers, and considered one of the best tobacco guanos throughout the tobacco belt. Per 200-lb. bag, \$6.00; per ton, \$57.50.

V. C. TOBACCO GUANO

Analysis: Acid Phosphate, 8%; Ammonia, 3%; Potash, 3%.

One of the old standard brands, used throughout the tobacco belt with uniform success. Makes friends wherever seen. Per 200-lb. bag, \$6.75; per ton, \$65.00.

CHAMPION CORN GUANO

Analysis: Acid Phosphate, 9%; Ammonia, 1¼%; Potash, 1%.

Manufactured as a special corn guano, but also largely used by our peanut growers. A good, medium priced guano, for general use. Per 200 lb. bag, \$4.00; per ton, 38.00.

V. C. DISSOLVED BONE AND POTASH

Analysis: Acid Phosphate, 10%; Ammonia, 0%; Potash, 2%.

A Peanut grower, manufactured mainly for this purpose, and which we are glad to be able to again offer to our trade. Per 200 lb. bag, \$3.60; per ton, \$35.00.

POCOMOKE GUANO

Analysis: Acid Phosphate, 8%; Ammonia, 2%; Potash, 2%.

A good, all around fertilizer for all purposes, at a moderate price. Used extensively for truck, for grain and grasses, for corn and peanuts. Per 200 lb. bag, \$5.00; per ton, \$48.00.

ACID PHOSPHATE

16% Available—Per 200-lb. bag, \$2.50; per ton, \$24.50.

PURE BONE MEAL

V. C. Raw Bone—Finely ground, 4½% Ammonia. Per 200-lb. bag, \$6.00; per ton, \$58.00.

V. C. Steamed Bone—3% Ammonia. Per 200 lb. bag, \$5.50; per ton, \$52.00.

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE

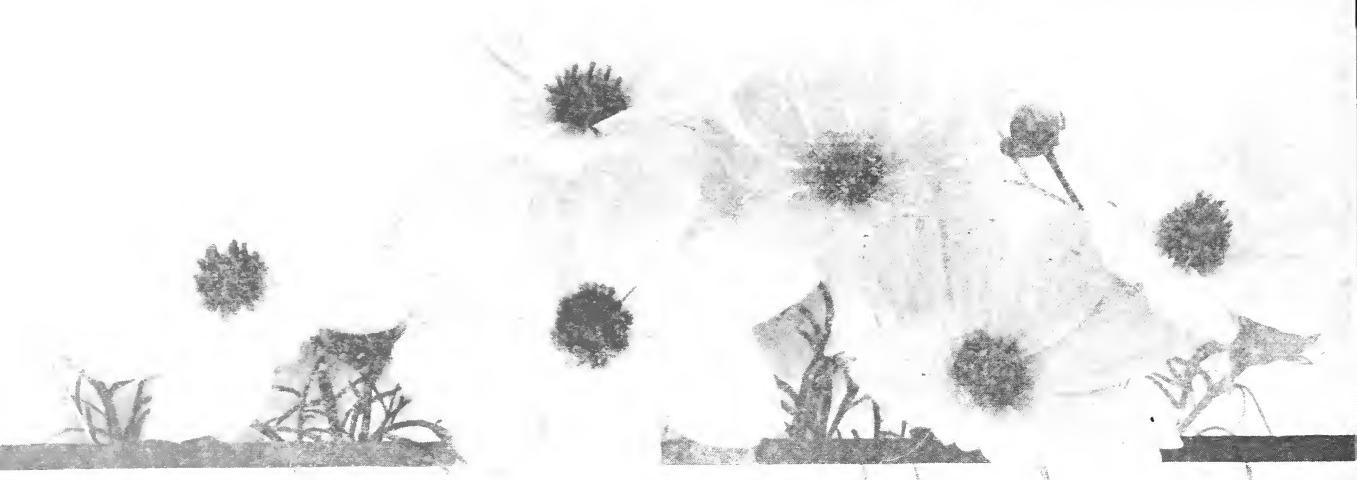
We recommend this finely ground pulverized sheep manure for all crops, being a natural fertilizer—it does not burn or sour on the land. Is quick in action, and effective in results. Recommended especially to our truckers. Pulverized Sheep Manure carries from 1% to 3% of Potash, which makes it especially valuable for this season, owing to the scarcity and very high cost of mineral potash. Per 100-lb. bag, \$2.50; per ton, \$45.00.

LAND PLASTER.

Price per 200-lb. bag, \$1.60; per ton, \$14.00.

We carry a number of other brands and analyses, and will gladly quote on anything obtainable in the fertilizer line.

GROSSMANN'S
GIANT FLOWERING COSMOS



GROSSMANN'S
PERMANENT LAWN
GRASS MIXTURE